"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; winds south to west.

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REPUBLICAN TANGLE OVER MORTGAGE TAX

Assembly Takes One Side and Senate the Opposite View.

Some Political Observers Believe the Legislature Has Cast Over Both Bosses—Further Caucusing Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senate and Assembly Republican caucuses were held to-day on the Mortgage Tax bill. The result is an apparent dead-lock. The Assembly caucus by a vote of 57 to 20 decided to abandon the bill. The Senate caucus took no definite action, but it is admitted generally by Senators that if a vote had been taken on the proposition the result would have been a decision to support the bill.

To sum up the political developments here to-day, it is evident that there is not only a radical divergence of opinion among Republican leaders on questions of policy, but alignments have been made which are sufficiently strange to suggest the possibility of a convulsion in the organization.

The Assembly caucus, having decided to abandon the mortgage tax bill, discussed in an informal way the substitution of some other measure which would raise a sufficient amount of revenue to insure, with the revenue which the State will derive from the excise tax, the wiping out of the direct tax. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the best thing that could be done would be to revive the conveyance tax bill, but no definite action on the matter was taken. The caucus adjourned to meet again on Monday night.

The Senate caucus discussed nothing but the mortgage tax bill, and the discussion having revealed that there had been no material change of opinion as to the advisability of passing it, an adjournment was taken until Tuesday night, with the idea of reaching some harmonious understanding with the Assembly.

The Assembly caucus was called together immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly this morning. Speaker Nixon presided, and the caucus was in session for nearly four hours. Inasmuch as the Senate caucus was not begun until 3 o'clock, the action of the Assembly caucus was known to the Senators before they began their deliberations.

As soon as it became known that the Assembly Republicans had voted to throw the Mortgage Tax bill overboard, the general comment was that Senator Platt had scored a complete triumph over Gov. Odell. The news of the attitude of the Senate caucus in favor of the Mortgage Tax bill, therefore, came in the nature of a complete surprise to those who took more interest in the political aspect of the caucuses than in the immediate question which the caucuses were called to decide.

The general view taken was that, politically considered, the contest had ended in a draw. At the same time it was conceded that Senator Platt probably had a trifle the best of it because unless the Assemblymen again reverse themselves, the Mortgage Tax bill cannot be passed.

There were some who saw in the divergent attitudes of the Senate and Assembly Republicans, however, a clear indication that neither Senator Platt or Gov. Odell was in control of the Legislature had shaken its domination and was acting according to its own best judgment.

It is to be said that the Assembly caucus proceeded in a way which lent color to the suggestion that the Republican majority was no longer bowing the knee to any boss. The roll was called and each member was asked to state his views on the mortgage tax fully and freely. This they did with an independence of spirit which would have meant political suicide a year ago.

While the names of Senator Platt and Gov. Odell were not mentioned by any of the speakers, several critical references by leaders with almost incredible temerity, those who supported the bill virtually accused Senator Platt of being chiefly actuated in his opposition by a desire to administer a rebuke to the Governor, while some of those who opposed the measure said that the Governor was recklessly riding a ridiculous hobby.

Some of the latter went so far as to oppose the substitution of any new measure for the Mortgage Tax bill, and to insist that the Governor be given the choice of a small direct tax to make up the sum needed to cover appropriations for the coming year or of cutting down the appropriations. They saw no reason why there should be any further tax legislation except to permit the Governor to carry out a plan, which, in view of the recent developments, had lost whatever popularity it had possessed.

From what could be learned the suggestion to substitute the Conveyance Tax bill was put forward by those who were disposed to "let the Governor down easy." The Conveyance Tax bill has been kept on the Senate calendar, and now is in general orders on the order of third reading.

The official organ of the Republicans of Albany County, the proprietor of which is William Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, there is a leading editorial to-night on the subject of the mortgage tax to which a considerable amount of political significance is attached.

Mr. Barnes has all along been counted as a supporter of Senator Platt, but his paper to-night takes a position on the subject of the mortgage tax which is not only antagonistic to that of Mr. Platt, but criticises Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican organization of New York County, for the part he played in opposition to the bill.

DEATH REVEALS A MARRIAGE.

Clerks in the Treasury Department Kept Their Secret Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The death at Garfield Hospital of John F. Easter, a clerk in the Treasury Department, has resulted in the announcement of his marriage five years ago to Miss Alice Tyler, of one of the old families of Fairfax County, Va.

It was noticed several years ago among the clerks in the room where Easter and Miss Tyler were employed that they were together much of the time. Easter was taken ill last December, and it was apparent that he could not live. He was taken to Sibley Hospital, but when the authorities would not allow Miss Tyler to remain at his bedside day and night he was removed to Garfield Hospital, and she attended him until he died. The first announcement of the marriage appeared in the death notice in a local paper.

The regulations of the Treasury Department forbid the employment of a husband and wife. As a consequence there have been discovered from time to time secret marriages where the contracting parties desired to continue to earn the two salaries. This was the reason of Mr. Easter's secret marriage to Miss Tyler.

The widow has had her name changed to Easter on the records of the Treasury Department. Not even the nearest friends of either of the two suspected they were married. They had managed to take their vacations at the same time and it is remembered that on several occasions they went to New York together.

DISSENSION IN MARINE TRUST.

Baltimoreans Resent the Criticisms Passed on Mr. Baker and May Retort in Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Friends here of B. N. Baker, a former heavy stockholder in the Atlantic Transport Company, sharply resent criticism in Philadelphia of the management of that company by him while President. He is now in California. The criticism concerns the sale by the International Marine Company of two steamships building at Camden, N. J., under contract given by Mr. Baker.

The friends of Mr. Baker in New York and Baltimore have always contended that he should have been made President of the International Company. There was a stormy interview some time ago between his friends and J. Pierpont Morgan, in which Mr. Morgan was told that the trust was being badly managed. It is even said that Mr. Baker tendered his resignation as a Director.

This friction was carefully concealed from the public, but the recent attack on Mr. Baker has brought out several revelations. Baltimore financial circles were disappointed with the final terms of settlement for the Atlantic Transport Company, and they have become more disgruntled over the course of the securities of the new combination. The management of the combination may therefore expect some sharp comment.

TRUSTS IN CONNECTICUT.

Indications of Attempts to Get Extensive Charter Rights from the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—There has been a rumor for some time that certain outside capitalists were seeking to get extensive charter rights from the Connecticut Legislature without appearing openly as applicants. The result was an endeavor in the House to-day to smoke out these people if they were here.

A resolution, passed by the House yesterday, granted a charter to an automobile livery company in this city to go into a general mining business and buy up corporations anywhere. Mr. Welles of Newington, having heard the talk about a legislative scandal, moved a reconsideration of that vote. In a moment there was a hot debate. Chairman Alcorn of the Committee on Incorporations defended his committee, and also the right of one company to buy up others. Mr. Woodruff of Litchfield, the Democratic leader, said that Connecticut was wresting the palm from New Jersey.

Speaker Kenealy left the chair and launched into an impassioned speech in defense of the principle of broad charters, and urged the members to stand firm against clamor. The motion to reconsider finally was defeated, 66 to 64.

Later a resolution was passed allowing a Suffield tobacco company to go into the lumber business and buy up other concerns. Yesterday the House granted a Derby water company the right to buy up any other corporation.

Speaker Kenealy said to-day that the general law allowed most of these privileges except that of buying other companies, and that it ought to include that also. This caused a search of the statutes after adjournment, when it was found that Mr. Kenealy was right, and that the law had been changed in the recent revision of the statutes so as to give it such scope.

One of the members said after adjournment that it looked as though Connecticut could cultivate trusts as fast as President Roosevelt could break them up.

REPRESENTATION IN CONNECTICUT.

House Committee to Report Favorably a Measure to Reform Apportionment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—By a vote of 7 to 1 the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments voted this afternoon to report to the Legislature next Tuesday a measure designed to reform the representative system in this State. One country member of the committee voted to keep the system as it is.

At present the towns in this State have one or two representatives, as they happened to have in 1818, regardless of present population. Under the new plan each town is to retain one representative and each of the new 36 Senatorial districts is to have one alone, making a house of 204 members, 53 less than now. Under these proposed arrangements New Haven would have 4 Senators and five representatives, instead of one Senator and two representatives; Hartford would have four representatives; Bridgeport and Waterbury 3 each. About 20 of the 168 towns in the State would have one representative, while as many more, which now have one, would gain by having a share in a new senatorial district member.

The representatives of small towns in the present assembly already have joined forces to defeat the passage of the measure.

HURT IN BROADWAY COLLISION.

Three Persons in Horse Car Injured in Crash with Electric Car.

Three persons were injured, one seriously, and about forty more were badly frightened last night as the result of a collision between a northbound Lexington Avenue electric car and an Avenue C horse car at Broadway and Prince Street.

Bessie Blare, twenty-two years old, a tailoress of 230 Eldridge Street, had both legs broken. She and Sam Bellar, thirty-six years, a tailor living at 90 Sheriff Street, who had a badly wrenched ankle, were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Reuben Cohen, twenty years old, a tailor of 78 Clinton Street, was cut about the face and hands by flying glass. His injuries were dressed by Dr. O'Rourke of St. Vincent's Hospital, and he went home.

The Lexington Avenue car, which was going north on Broadway, was in charge of Motorman Joseph Haley.

There was a panic on the horse car. It is said that the men on the car made no effort to help the women, but jumped to save themselves. It was in this rush that Miss Blare and Bellar were injured. Miss Blare was thrown to the floor of the car and was trampled on. No arrests were made.

GUARDIAN FOR MISS BRADLEY.

Young Woman Sued for Alienating Quintard's Affections Makes Application.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 2.—Miss Alice Bradley has stolen a march on members of her family who were planning legal steps to have a trustee placed in control of her fortune, by making application herself to the Superior Court for a guardian. By so doing she has the privilege of naming the person whom she wants to administer her affairs, which probably will be her lawyer, ex-Mayor Scofield, of Stamford. Miss Bradley is not of age yet.

The suit against her brought by Charles Quintard's wife for $50,000 for alienation of her husband's affections is soon to be tried in the Superior Court.

Low Rate Tour to Washington.
Next Pennsylvania Railroad Tour leaves New York April 6. Round trip rates covering all expenses, $14.50. Consult Tourist Agent, No. 263 5th Ave.—Adv.

DEATH AND PANIC IN EAST SIDE FIRE

Woman Perishes and Six Persons Are More or Less Burned.

Many Men, Women, and Children Crawl to Safety on a Board Across an Air Shaft.

One woman was killed and six persons were badly burned in a fire which partly destroyed a five-story tenement house at 172 Rivington Street, last night. The body was discovered after the blaze had been extinguished, but was charred beyond recognition, and who the victim was had not been ascertained last night.

Twenty-two families, aggregating nearly one hundred and fifty persons, lived in the house, and most of them were there when the alarm was given. The fire, it is supposed, started in the dry goods shop of Morris Friedman, which occupied part of the first floor and was so far advanced when discovered that nobody could escape by the stairs. When the cry of "Fire!" was raised there was an immediate panic, and the women and children began to scream in terror when they found that exit by the stairs had been cut off. Except for a few who clambered down the fire-escapes or over the roofs, all the inmates of the house passed across the air shaft at the second floor on a board thrown across to a window of the adjoining house, No. 174.

Pincus Friedman, a Jewish publisher and bookseller, had books stored on the ground and first floors and lived on the second. On the ground floor also was the butcher's shop of M. S. Sohn. Pincus Friedman's son William says that, hearing shrieks, he jumped up and opened the door of their apartment into the hallway. The smoke was pouring upward, and men, women, and children were running about as if they had completely lost their heads. He hastily secured the board and passed it to the opposite window and over this the terrified tenants crawled to safety.

The fire was discovered about a quarter before 8 o'clock, and within ten minutes Chief Purroy was on the scene, and two more alarms were turned in. The glow of the fire could be seen several blocks away, and the excited crowd that quickly assembled was so dense for several blocks in every direction that the police had difficulty in maintaining the fire lines. The crowds remained until it was all over, despite the fact that it was raining hard. The men fought fiercely against the blaze for over an hour; then they got it under control and were able to search the ruins. The body of the woman who perished was found on the first floor. It was removed in a patrol wagon to the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station.

Of the six who were injured none was thought last night to be in a dangerous condition, though some of the burns were very painful. Mrs. Rebecca Hochman, who lived on the fifth floor, in the front apartment, was severely burned on her face, hands, and neck. Her son Samuel, eighteen years old, suffered similar injuries. Rosy Gross, who gave her age as fifteen years, was caught in her room at the rear of the top floor, and her face and hands were painfully burned. All three were taken in ambulances to the Gouverneur Hospital, but two others of the injured refused to go to the hospital. These were Sadie Knieberg and her brother Louis. She was burned about the face and hands, and he, while helping her to escape, had his hands scorched painfully.

One girl escaped with slight burns and the loss of her hair. She was Tilly Friedman, a daughter of Pincus Friedman. She had a wealth of black hair, her brother said, but it was nearly all singed off.

The butcher's shop and the bookstore on the ground floor escaped any injury, and when the fire was over were still lighted and apparently open to business. Some of the dwellers in the tenement affirmed that the fire started by an explosion in the basement, but Chief Purroy himself said he was confident it originated in the dry goods shop.

The burned house, situated just half way between Clinton and Attorney Streets, belongs to A. Moses. The loss was estimated at $10,000, covered by insurance. Neither of the two adjoining buildings was injured at all, and the inmates of them looked out of the windows at the firemen as they fought the flames.

WANT LARGE PRICES FOR WASHINGTON PROPERTY.

Government Embarrassed by the Demands of Owners of Site for the Hall of Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Hall of Records, which was authorized by Congress last session, may be delayed in construction, owing to the demands of the property owners in the square desired for the building. It is a block of residences west of the State, War, and Navy Building, and embraces twenty diffferent holdings.

Among the owners are Secretary Hay and Senator Stewart of Nevada. The former owns eight lots assessed at $32,500. Senator Stewart owns a corner house of the old Colonial style, which is leased by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. There are six lots in the property, and it is assessed at $19,497. The house is assessed at $6,700.

Ex-Representative George D. Hasleton, as attorney, offers Secretary Hay's eight lots for $133,418. Senator Stewart asks $75,000 for his six lots. The appropriation for the whole block is $400,000. These offers and those of other owners would make the ground cost the Government $433,410.50.

The price fixed has been so high that the purchase of the property may be abandoned. It is in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to buy. The prevailing opinion at the Treasury Department is that the owners will lower the prices asked, and the figures proposed are only put out to get the highest sum possible. The Government is authorized under the law to proceed by condemnation to acquire all of the property in the square.

RICH MOTORMAN'S SUICIDE.

Elevated Road Employe's Wife Found His Body and Became a Maniac.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 2.—Despondent because he had been told that he could work no longer, Simon McKay, for twenty-seven years an engineer and motorman on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, hanged himself in the barn on his farm near here this morning. McKay was sixty years old and married. His wife found his body and became a raving maniac.

McKay had saved his money as engineer and by lucky real estate investments had made quite a fortune, so that he could have lived independently if he so desired. He had purchased a fine country place at Whippany, and said that when he got too old to work he intended to take things easy. For many months he had been under the care of a physician, and two weeks ago was told that he must give up work and take a long rest. He then came out to his place here and began to take things easy, but he was not contented. For some days past he had had a large corps of men at work fixing up the house, grounds, and outbuildings.

This morning he seemed more cheerful than usual, and after breakfast took the foreman around the place and mapped out the season's work. That was the last seen of him until near noon, when, as he did not return at the usual hour, his wife set out to look for him.

Royal Blue Tours to Washington.
Only $13 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. April 9 and 30 and May 7. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices.—Adv.

SALMON TRUST RECEIVERSHIP.

Petition Filed by John Cudahy Asking for the Removal of Thomas E. McGovern.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—John Cudahy to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court a petition for the removal of Thomas E. McGovern as one of the receivers of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company. A rule to show cause was granted, returnable in this city on April 15.

Mr. Cudahy charges that Mr. McGovern is not qualified to act impartially as a receiver because he is President and owner of one-third of the stock of the Pacific Selling Company, formed for the handling of the goods of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company. Mr. Cudahy states his belief that the receiver has made arrangements for the continuation of the Pacific Selling Company as selling agent of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company.

UNIONISTS TO INTRODUCE HOME RULE FOR IRELAND?

Report That They Will Appeal to the Country on a Plan to Establish a Legislative Council in Dublin.

LONDON, April 3.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Dublin claims to have the authority of a member of the Government for the statement that the Government intends to dissolve Parliament at the end of the present session, the general election being held in the Autumn.

The leading plank in the Unionist platform at the elections, affirms the correspondent, will be an enormous extension of local government in Ireland, providing for the establishment at Dublin of a Legislative Council, which will have the control of the Irish police.

It is understood, further asserts the correspondent, that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain warmly supports the Government's project, and that the economies that Chief Secretary Wyndham promises in connection with the Irish Land bill largely depend upon its realization.

Neither Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, nor the present War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, would be included in the next Cabinet, it is stated.

According to the supposed plans of the Government, the Dublin Chamber will consist of representatives of the Irish County Councils, and will deal with local matters such as gas, water, and railways.

NEW SENATOR IN A FIGHT.

Mr. Clarke of Arkansas and Representative Brundige Come to Blows in the Street in Little Rock.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—United States Senator James P. Clarke and Representative Brundige met on the street today, when Mr. Brundige said: "How do you do, Senator?" holding out his hand at the same time.

"I'll not shake hands with you," the Senator replied.

"All right," remarked Mr. Brundige indifferently.

"What is this you have been doing?" demanded Mr. Clarke. "Being interviewed by the newspapers and meddling with things that don't concern you."

"I am your friend, Sir," responded Mr. Brundige, "and have not said anything that I would not have said to you. I said I thought you had made a mistake, and I say so now to you."

Epithets were exchanged, Senator Clarke struck Mr. Brundige, and a general mix-up took place. The cause of the trouble was the publication of an interview in which Mr. Brundige criticised the Senator for not accepting Senator Berry's offer to act as his escort when he was sworn in as Senator J. K. Jones's successor.

MEXICO'S CURRENCY PLANS.

Prof. Jenks Ready to Report on Project Designed to Insure Stability.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, April 2.—Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University has just returned from Mexico, where he went with Mr. Conant, the Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, and Mr. Brush, the Secretary of the American Smelting and Refining Company, on the invitation of the Mexican Minister of Finance, to confer regarding a plan to revise the currency system of that country in accordance with proposals made by the Mexican Government, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to the United States. Prof. Jenks left here for Washington to-night to report.

Prof. Jenks is of the opinion that the plans suggested by the Mexican Government, by which stability will be given to the rates of exchange between Mexico and gold-using countries, will be carried out, while at the same time silver will continue to be the leading currency employed within the country. Silver will be kept at par by careful Government control of the amount coined, by gold exchange funds in some of the leading financial centres, and possibly by other means.

FLOUR TRADE FOR THE PACIFIC.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 2.—The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads are enabling the Minneapolis flour mills to compete with the Pacific Coast mills in supplying the markets of China, Australia, and South Africa.

By direction of President Hill, before he left for Europe, a rate of $4 per ton has been extended to Minneapolis millers. This is similar to the special rate which these railroads made on Government freight destined for the Philippines between the eastern and the Puget Sound terminals.

Railroad officials say that the object in making this low rate on flour is to insure its shipment by way of Pacific Coast ports rather than Atlantic Coast ports and so build up Pacific Ocean traffic and thereby create new business for the large freight steamships Mr. Hill is preparing to place in the Oriental trade. Low charter rates from Puget Sound to the Orient and a shortage in the coast wheat supply were further determining factors.

Several cargoes of Eastern flour have been reshipped from Tacoma and Seattle and hundreds of cartloads of Minneapolis flour are still pouring in.

MRS. McKINLEY IN A RUNAWAY.

CANTON, Ohio, April 2.—Mrs. McKinley's team ran away as she was driving to the cemetrey this afternoon. At the West Fifth Street hills one of the horses fell and the team was stopped.

Neither Mrs. McKinley nor the other occupants of the carriage were injured. The horses made a lunge in passing several street cars near the Public Square, which caused the breaking of a yoke strap.

Extension of the Soo Line.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., April 2.—A prominent Duluth jobber is authority for the statement that the Soo Line is to build an extension from Glenwood in Pope County, Minn., to Foeston, Minn., a distance of 120 miles, and ultimately to extend through to Winnipeg. He says the line is to be built this year. It would cross the main line of the Northern Pacific and meet the Great Northern at Foeston.

Children will take Piso's Cure without objection because its taste is pleasant. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

JEROME SAYS MAYOR CAN'T AVOID TIMIDITY

No Better Fusion Standard Bearer This Fall, However.

District Attorney Talks to Good Government Club Members About Personal Leadership—Gen. Greene and Others Speak.

District Attorney Jerome was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given to him at the Hotel St. Denis by members of Club C, a good-government organization. In his speech he criticised Mayor Low for "constitutional timidity." Among those who listened to Mr. Jerome's criticism of the Mayor were Police Commissioner Greene, Tenement House Commissioner De Forest, and Commissioner of Charities Folks. In the course of his speech he provoked a volley of applause when he made the assertion:

"We are going to pull our boat to victory next Fall, even if one man is going to splash in the water."

Paul Fuller, President of the club, was toastmaster of the evening. Mr. Jerome sat on his right and Gen. Greene on his left. Others at the guest table were the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Wheeler H. Peckham, Magistrate Barlow, Austen G. Fox, Mayor Osborne of Auburn, N. Y.; Isaac H. Klein, Fred W. Hinrichs, and Julius J. Frank, all of whom spoke.

Mr. Jerome was the last speaker of the evening. He was greeted with tumultuous applause as he was presented to the guests. He spoke of the step the Good Government Clubs took when they first were organized and sought to extend their influence to parts of the city not yet ripe for the work by a propaganda of principle purely, and without personal leadership.

PERSONAL LEADERSHIP IDEA.

"You have to get back to the idea of personal leadership if you wish to succeed," he continued. "If you have any idea that principle is going to do the trick in this community or in any other community built on democratic foundations you make a mistake. Principle does not avail any more than abstract ethics will. In a Commonwealth like this you must have men fitted by natural selection for the leadership. You must have not only a good man, but a man to whose goodness there is a great deal of edge.

"You may think it fortuitous that Tammany Hall has brought about its power through bribery and the distribution of patronage. Patronage would never have returned them to power. It has required more than that. Pat Keenan, an Irishman, could never control the big Hebrew districts by a distribution of political patronage. These Tammany Hall leaders are a natural selection. They are an illustration of the survival of the fittest and have won their spurs in open war. They are leaders because the men feel that they have in them the elements of leadership. It is said Pat Keenan could take his district anywhere, even into the bosom of the Episcopalian Church.

"That is the weakness of the reform movement. It is weak because it has not taken in consideration the principles of individual leadership. We can and must get back to those principles and win out with strong hands.

"The present is an illustration of what I have said. We have had a reform government for fifteen months. I have kept pretty close tab, and we have never had fifteen months of good government in the past fifteen years as we have had in the past fifteen months. There has been an earnest effort to get the decent and right things. Mistakes have been made, but not corrupt mistakes.

Mr. Jerome then commended highly the work of Police Commissioner Greene, Commissioner Lederle, and other officials under the present city government.

"But you may tell a man of all these things, and point out what has been done and he will wave it all aside. And if he be a vulgar man he will turn round and say, 'Oh, hell!'

"I don't know what I ought to say these things, but I am going to say them. The trouble is that the Mayor has established a feeling that he is not inherently a leader of men. He has established a feeling that he would undertake nothing unless he had a policy of insurance signed and underwritten as to where it would land him. That is why I feel diffident. I know Mr. Rainsford—he is my friend; he has shown himself to be my friend when I needed a friend. He has said here to-night that reformers worked badly in teams. Let me say that unless the strokes are firm and true there can be no rhythmic movement.

"He will tell me that it is not expedient to say all these things, and the question of fusion will soon again be brought before us. He spoke then about personal leadership. But this is why I feel bitter. We are in a position where we should not be, and I am not the only one who thinks so. There are hundreds in the Citizens' Union and in other reform organizations who hold the same opinion.

ONE MAN MAY HAVE TO SPLASH.

"Now I say that no man is worth the sacrifice of an entire great movement and that any cause is greater than any man. I believe that if we stand together we can win again, and I say we are going to take this boat to victory, even if one man has to splash in the water.

"What I think of Mr. Low is pretty well defined by what I have said here. He is honest and upright, but he can't help being constitutionally timid. He can't help it. And he loves to write letters. And I love to make speeches. But the best work that has been done in fifteen years has been done under him. And it does not detract from the force and power of his administration. We can't do better than to have him for our standard bearer, despite his shortcomings. There is no use looking for a saint."

Gen. Greene was the first speaker of the evening. He said that before taking the appointment he had told Mayor Low that it would depend on whether he thought he could get along with District Attorney Jerome whether he would take the position or not. The conference with Mr. Jerome followed, and a perfect understanding had been reached.

"The relation between police and Prosecutor in this city will surely continue so long as the present administration lasts. What may happen to the other fusion is difficult to prophesy."

Dr. Rainsford said no greater moral lesson had been taught this community than was taught in the campaign when Mr. Jerome thrusting the event before the people simply on the principle of right and wrong, honesty and dishonesty. He said he heartily indorsed the attitude of Mr. Jerome on the liquor question. He added:

"The shortcoming of the reformers is that while the work went along very well singly they were very poor at team work. The reformers are the dandy crew but they are infernally poor as a team."

Edward M. Shepard and Oscar S. Straus sent their regrets. Mr. Shepard said in his letter:

"Mr. Jerome deserves the respect and admiration of all good citizens for his courage and ability and, I feel bound to add, for his genius. He has done what to my mind every citizen ought to do—that is to say, compel the people at large to give their attention to concerns of criminal justice.

"In the cases where I still think him to have been wrong, it is a comfort that his very error has been caught lighted up by some wholesome and piercing stroke of truth. Even where he has been dead wrong and especially where, to my regret, he has seemed to exalt the morality of sheer physical force and to disparge a longer time and surely a more triumphant morality, he has nevertheless been not only vigorous and interesting but also honest and courageous."

Every Precaution Taken.
The Pennsylvania Railroad's line westward is four-tracked, and amply protected by electric-automatic safety devices.—Adv.

"DOOLEYIZED" THE PRESIDENT

University of Chicago Students Adopt a Popular Song in Welcoming Mr. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—As the President's carriage rolled into the campus at the University of Chicago this afternoon the waiting crowd of students joined in hearty cheers and then, to the air of "Mr. Dooley," sang these words:

There is a sturdy gent who is known on every hand;
His smile is like a burst of sun upon a rainy land.
He'll bluff the Kaiser, shoot a bear, or storm a Spanish fort,
Then sigh for something else to do and write a book on sport.

Oh, Mr. Roosevelt,
He makes his blows felt
Whene'er he hits—he's always hitting, too.
And one year more, Sir,
In 1904, Sir,
I guess we'll have to vote for Teddy Roo.

Last time he came to see us he was just a perfect gent,
But now he's been promoted up to be our President.
We'll offer him an LL. D.—a finger longer, do—
Because we are so very fond of Mr. Teddy Roo.

Oh, Mr. Roosevelt,
Our belles and beaus felt
So very glad you came to see the U.
That one year more, Sir,
In 1904, Sir,
They want another chance to yell for you.

BRYAN DENOUNCES PARTY REORGANIZERS.

Declares Himself Against Any Compromise on Silver.

DES MOINES, April 2.—William J. Bryan this evening declared himself as against any party compromise on the silver question, and said that the talk of harmony by Gold Democrats suggests the inquiry "whether the prodigals have repented or demand repentance of the party."

A Jeffersonian banquet was held here to-night which was announced to be a gathering of Democrats without regard to differences of opinion as to party policy, but in the afternoon a meeting of Kansas City platform adherents was held at which an organization was formed and a Central Committee created to work to place in the next State platform the principles of the Kansas City platform.

Responding to the toast "Democracy," Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"The diffference which existed on the money question still exists, for while the Republicans are boasting that the money question is settled, money is tight in the great financial centres, and the financiers of this country are resorting to extraordinary methods to get enough money into circulation to carry on business.

"On the trust question the same line of cleavage appears. The men who threatened a panic if silver was restored now threaten a panic if the trusts are disturbed, and the trust magnates are casting about for a Democratic candidate so much like a Republican that the trusts can rest easy, no matter which candidate is elected.

"To say that a right principle must be dropped because the party has suffered defeat in support of the principle is as ridiculous as it is cowardly. The Democratic Party has been defeated more often on the tariff issue than any other issue, and yet that is the issue that the reorganizers would make the paramount one. The trust question was an issue, both in 1896 and in 1900, and there is as much reason for declaring that the elections vindicated private monopolies as to say that they vindicated the gold standard. In 1900 the trust question was more discussed than the money question, and yet the people who want to drop the money question pretend to feel an interest in the trust question. Imperialism was the paramount issue in 1900 and overshadowed all others, and yet those who are opposed to Imperialism would not be willing to drop that issue."

LIEUT. R. S. CLARK FINED.

Bishop Potter's Stepson Violated the Washington Speed Laws—G. C. Kendall Also Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Several automobilists were fined here to-day for violation of the speed ordinances. Among them was Lieut. Robert S. Clark of the Ninth Infantry, the stepson of Bishop Potter, and the richest man in the army. He paid $10 for running his machine at a twenty-four miles an hour gait in the city.

George C. Kendall of New York City was arrested on Pennsylvania Avenue. A policeman testified that he was going sixteen miles an hour. He was fined $10.

"I'm willing to bet that my machine was not going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour," he remarked. The fine was declined to take the bet and Kendall paid the fine.

VACCINATION LAW UPHELD.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Decides It Is Constitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in the cases of the Commonwealth versus Albert M. Pear and others, decided that the statute providing for compulsory vaccination is Constitutional. The defendants refused to comply with an order of the Cambridge Board of Health made on Feb. 27, 1902, and lost their cases in the Superior Court.

On the subject of the evidence offered the court says that while there may have been individual cases of injury from vaccination, general results have proved that it is beneficial and that not only have the medical profession and the people generally so regarded it, but the legislatures and courts have acted upon this opinion with general unanimity. In conclusion the court says:

"The application of a good law to an exceptional case may work a hardship. If a person should deem it important that vaccination should not be performed in his case, and the authorities should think otherwise, it is not in their power to vaccinate him by force, and the worst that could happen to him under the statute would be the payment of the penalty of $5. The contention that the statute works unequally, in making an exception of minors and persons under guardianship, is not well founded. It only limits the liability to a penalty for neglect of the requirements to persons who have a right to control their own conduct."

CADET AND CASHIER MARRIED.

Young Mexican's Bride Was Employed in an Elizabeth Store.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—In the rectory of Christ Episcopal Church last evening Miss Carrie Baumann of 1,040 Bond Street, who was cashier in Nathaniel D. Williams's dry goods store, was married to Miguel Avila, a Mexican naval cadet, attached to the Mexican Naval Commission, which has been in this city since Aug. 1, 1901, supervising the construction of two gunboats for the Mexican Navy.

The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Accosta, who were married privately about a month ago. Mr. Accosta is a naval cadet also. A reception was held afterward in the home of the bride's parents.

New Official for Erie Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Louis Jackson, Industrial Commissioner of the Milwaukee Road, has resigned his position here, and will go to New York about May 1 to take a similar position with the Erie Railroad.

Four-Track News for April.
Just out, full of interest, beautifully illustrated, 5 cents a copy at newsdealers.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Believes in It, He Says, with All His Heart and Soul.

WANTS BIG NAVY BEHIND IT

Better Be Abandoned Than Feebly Supported—Great Chicago Audience Cheers the Presidential Utterances.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The necessity for a greater navy as a guarantee of peace and of the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine was the keynote of the speech to-night by President Roosevelt in the Auditorium before a wildly enthusiastic audience. The President defined the political position of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, and called attention to the added responsibilities that devolve upon this Nation as the constructor and custodian of the Isthmian Canal. He spoke at considerable length of the recent action of the Administration in regard to the Venezuelan trouble, and quoted some of the diplomatic correspondence with the German and English Ambassadors, in which the American attitude was specifically set forth.

Six thousand persons were crowded into the hall, the seating capacity of which is only 5,000. The great building has seen many a throng, but never one that was more hearty and unstinted in its applause. All the space in the lobbies and on the stairways was taken, and even the passageways leading to the hall from the lower floor were jammed with hundreds of men who were utterly unable to hear a word of the President's address. All that came to them was the roar of applause from within, and with such enthusiasm did they accept their cue that several times they were giving cheers when those on the inside had died away, and the President had resumed his address. Twice during the evening Chief of Police O'Neil was compelled to send word to the throng without the door to ask them to get enough money into circulation to carry on business, or they would be compelled to clear the streets.

When the President, escorted by the members of the local committee, appeared on the platform, he was met with great enthusiasm, the vast crowd rising to its feet and supplementing its hearty cheers with waving programmes and fluttering handkerchiefs.

The President acknowledged his reception with repeated bows, and at once took his seat between Franklin MacVeagh, the Chairman of the committee, and Mayor Harrison, who was to deliver the formal address of welcome.

As soon as his voice could be heard Mr. MacVeagh, in a few words, announced that the Nation's Chief Executive would be made welcome to the city by Mayor Harrison, who then spoke briefly, extending to the President a hearty welcome, and expressing the pleasure felt by the people of Chicago at his visit, and offering to him their best wishes for a happy and pleasant trip during his two months of vacation.

When the President bowed his thanks to Mayor Harrison and had shaken hands with him, introduced him to his audience, and expressed his pleasure at the cordial reception extended to him upon the first stop of his long trip. Then, turning directly to the audience in front of him, proceeded in his peculiarly energetic manner to deliver the address, which had been thought out in writing, for the reason that the cheering which had greeted his first appearance in the hall burst forth with renewed vigor before it was several minutes before he was able to proceed.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The address was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: To-day I wish to speak to you, my fellow-citizens, about the Monroe Doctrine, but I shall first outline the entire position in the Western Hemisphere, a position so peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy; and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the lifetime of the last Congress to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy.

Ever since the time when we definitely extended our boundaries westward to the Pacific and southward to the Gulf, since we got some at the rate of Spain and the European colonies to the south of us assert their independence, our Nation has assisted that because of its primacy among the nations of the Western Hemisphere it has certain duties and responsibilities which it is to it a leading part thereon. We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power, and as far as possibly can be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that no part of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereover.

This policy, therefore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also requires us to oppose the acquirement of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great Isthmian Canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest engineering feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation, but by ourselves. The canal must of necessity go through the territory of one of our smaller sister republics, and we have scrupulously endeavored to abstain from interpreting any wrong upon any of these republics in this matter. We do not wish to interfere with their rights in the least, but while carefully safeguarding them to build the canal ourselves under provisions which will enable us to keep it open, to police and protect it and to guarantee its neutrality

...specifically permits us to ...
...and all measures for the defense ...
...and for the preservation of ...
...whenever in our judgment an ...
...may arise which calls for action ...
...part. In other words, these two ...
...and the legislation to carry them ...
...resulted in our obtaining on ex- ...
...terms we desired the rights and ...
...which we had so long sought in ...
...These treaties are among the most ...
...that we have ever negotiated in ...
...effects upon the future welfare of ...
...country, and mark a memorable triumph ...
...of American diplomacy—one of those ...
...triumphs, moreover, which re- ...
...to the benefit of the entire world. ...
...At the same time trouble arose in con- ...
...with the Republic of Venezuela ...
...certain wrongs alleged to have ...
...committed, and debts overdue by this ...
...to citizens of various foreign pow- ...
...notably England, Germany, and Italy. ...
...failure to reach an agreement these ...
...began a blockade of the Venezuelan ...
...and a condition of quasi-war ensued. ...
...concern of our Government was of ...
...not to interfere needlessly in any ...
...so far as it did not touch our in- ...
...or our honor, and not to take the ...
...of protecting from coercion any ...
...unless we were willing to espouse ...
...quarrel of that power, but to keep an ...
...watchful vigilance and see that ...
...was no infringement of the Monroe ...
...no establishment of territorial ...
...by a European power at the expense ...
...weak sister republic—whether this ac- ...
...might take the shape of an out- ...
...and avowed seizure of territory or of ...
...exercise of control which would in ef- ...
...be equivalent to such seizure. This ...
...was expressed in the two following ...
...memoranda, the first being the ...
...addressed by the Secretary of State ...
...German Ambassador, the second the ...
...versation with the Secretary of State ...
...reported by the British Ambassador.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 16, 1901.

...Excellency Dr. von Holleben, &c.:

Dear Excellency: I inclose a memorandum by the President to that which you did me the honor to read to me on Saturday, and am, as ever, sincerely, Yours, JOHN HAY.

MEMORANDUM.

The President in his message of the 3d of December, 1901, used the following language:

"The Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no way intended as hostile to any nation in the world."

The President further said:

"The Doctrine has nothing to do with the normal relations of any American power. Provided that it is true all reasonable claims of such a power as it does not guarantee States against punishment if it misconducts itself, so long as the punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

His Excellency the German Ambassador, on his return from Berlin conveyed personally to the President the assurance of the German Emperor that his Majesty's Government had no purpose or intention to make even the smallest acquisition of territory on the South American Continent or on the islands adjacent. This voluntary and friendly declaration was afterward repeated to the Secretary of State, and was received by the President and the people of the United States with the cordial welcome which it was so well calculated to awaken. In the memorandum of the 11th of December, his Excellency the German Ambassador repeats these assurances as follows:

"We declare especially that under no circumstances will we consider in our proceedings the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory."

In the said memorandum of the 11th of December the German Government informs that of United States that it has certain just claims for money and for damages wrongfully withheld from German subjects by the Government of Venezuela, and that it proposes to take certain measures to enforce the payment of these just claims.

The President of the United States, appreciating the courtesy of the German Government in making him acquainted with the state of affairs referred to, and not regarding himself as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question, believes that no measures will be taken in this matter by the agents of the German Government which are not in accordance with the well-known purpose, above set forth, of his Majesty the German Emperor.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT TO THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

Washington, Nov. 13, 1902.

I communicated to Mr. Hay this morning the substance of your Lordship's telegram of the 11th inst.

His Excellency stated in reply that the United States Government, although they regretted that European powers should use force against Central and South American countries, could not object to their taking steps to obtain redress for injuries suffered by their subjects, provided that no acquisition of territory was contemplated.

Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and this assurance has been given with honorable good faith which merits full acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously for the interest not less than the duty of the United States to endeavor to put an end to them. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the contracting parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague Tribunal for settlement.

The United States had most fortunately already been able to set an example to other nations by utilizing the great possibilities for good contained in The Hague Tribunal. A question at issue between ourselves and the Republic of Mexico being the first submitted to this international court of arbitration.

The terms which we have secured as to the manner in which the Isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuela matter, have shown not merely the ever-growing influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States to exert this growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm, but to the benefit of our sister republics, whose strength is less. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors. Our steadfast rule of human right is not merely profession. The history of our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to performance.

The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as we observe what is the cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow-citizens, is all important, and is one which as a people we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us forego it than to see us put it forward one decade about it, and yet fail to build the efficient fighting navy which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interests it may ever happen to be to violate it.

NEED OF A BIG NAVY.

Boasting and blustering app... objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to bluster is bad, and causelessly to insult another were, yet worse than all is it to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American Nation will speak softly, and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest efficiency a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is mere plain common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fail to see its truth and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to put it into force.

Well, in the last two years I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last Congress, in addition to smaller vessels, provided nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the Navy Department has seen to it that our ships have been constantly exercised at sea, with great guns, and in maneuvres, so that their efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved. Remember that this is necessary. A warship is a piece of mechanism, well-nigh as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. Years to build it. It takes years to train the officers and men how to handle it to the best advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outset of war. No recent war between big nations has lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship; and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews to handle the ships. To lay up battleship and only send it forth at the outset of a war with a raw crew and untried officers, would be not merely a folly, but a crime, for it would be sure to bring disaster and disgrace. The battle which so quickly decided in our favor the fate of Manila bay had been built and made ready during the preceding fifteen years. The ships that triumphed off Manila and Santiago had been built under previous Administrations with money appropriated by previous Congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had been trained to it by long and severe service, in addition to the gallant officers and men who actually did the fighting; but remember, too, to honor the public men, the shipwrights and steel workers, the owners of the shipyards and armor plants, to whose united foresight and exertion we owe it that in 1898 we had craft so good, guns so excellent, and American seamen of so high a type in the conning towers, in the gun turrets, and in the engine rooms.

It is too late to prepare for war when war has come; and if we only prepare sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guarantee of peace. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this Nation; and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe Doctrine.

AN IMPROMPTU RECEPTION.

At the conclusion of the address there was renewed applause, and while the greater part of the audience was leaving the hall the President was holding an impromptu reception on the platform, as all the members of the committee that had been seated with him on the platform and many men from the audience pressed round him to offer their congratulations on the address. Scant time was allowed for that, however, and the Secret Service men closed about him during the short handshaking, soon escorting him back to his apartments in the hotel.

Immediately preceding his address in the Auditorium President Roosevelt was entertained at dinner in the banquet hall of the Auditorium by the members of the local entertainment committee. About 150 persons were present besides the President and his party. Col. F. O. Lowden presided and announced at the outset that the dinner was to be entirely informal and that there would be no speeches. President Roosevelt remained at the dinner, which lasted from 6:30 until 8:05, when the time had arrived for him to enter the Auditorium hall.

The President, after leaving the Auditorium, went at once to the hotel, and at 10:45 o'clock, accompanied by the local committee, he was taken to the station of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, where his train was in waiting. He entered the train at once and retired for the night.

At midnight the train pulled out for Madison, Wis., where it is scheduled to arrive at 4 o'clock to-morrow forning.

PRESIDENT'S DAY IN CHICAGO.

Receives Degree from University of Chicago and Addresses Northwestern University Students.

CHICAGO, April 2.—From the moment of President Roosevelt's arrival here at 8:45 o'clock this morning until the fifteen hours of his scheduled stay had elapsed he was engaged in giving practical exemplification of the strenuous life. As soon as Mayor Harrison and Charles S. Deneen, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had obtained the approval of the day's programme, he set out for Evanstown, seventeen miles to the northward, as the guest of President James and J. C. Shaffer of Northwestern University.

The President had just stepped on the platform at the Evanston station to greet Mayor Patten, when a well-dressed man, apparently under the influence of liquor, and with a long overcoat thrown over his arm and hand, tried to get on the platform at the President's side. Instantly the intruder was seized by Capt. Schuettler of the Chicago police, and pushed back into the arms of a secret service man, who hustled the man away. He was sullen and gave surly answers to questions.

Mr. Roosevelt then joined his escort, a detachment of cavalry from Fort Sheridan and a military band. The party made its way through lanes of school children and of capped and gowned students to the steps of Lunt Library. As the university grounds were entered a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. President James welcomed the President, saying in part:

"You, sir, are the first President of the twentieth century, not merely in time, but in temper. Your predecessors for more than fifty years looked forward to, grappled with, or looked back upon problems of the nineteenth century—problems which seem to us now more than a century old. They belong to history. You are the first to face resolutely and fully the problems of a new generation and a new age. May God grant you wisdom and strength to inaugurate this new era, and as unparalleled opportunities have come to you, so may unparalleled success attend you."

Addressing the students, the President referred to the value of a college education.

"The better your training," he said, "the better the work you can do. We have no room for the idler—the man who wishes to live a comfortable life—and if a man is not the right spirit in him, if he goes from this into any other university feeling that that fact puts him in a special class, he will fail. But if he feels that he has received special advantage to succeed in this life, and proceeds vigorously with that special advantage in reserve, he will succeed."

He spoke of athletic sports and stamped his approval upon their value in success. Intellectual supremacy, he said, was good. Physical prowess was desirable, but better than all, and without which none could succeed, was an upright character. He continued:

"If you go from this university—from any university—feeling merely that your course here has given you special privileges, if you feel that those put you in a class apart, you will fail in life. If you feel on the other hand that the very fact of your having had special advantage imposes upon you special responsibilities, makes it specially incumbent upon you to show that you can do your duty with peculiar excellence, if you approach life in that spirit, the university training will have done much more for you.

"We need all the training for mind that can be given. We need all the training for body that can be given. I welcome every form of rough, vigorous, athletic sports." [Applause.]

After the President's address the party reentered the train and was hurried back to this city without a stop, although along the entire route crowds gathered at the stations and sought to catch a glimpse of the Nation's Chief. Arriving at the Union Station, carriages were taken to the Auditorium.

After luncheon the start for the University of Chicago was made in carriages. The Presidential party was met by the Faculty and Trustees, in cap and gown, and led by President Harper. The latter advanced as the President alighted, and the two grasped hands and exchanged compliments. A few minutes were consumed in introductions, and the 250 professors escorted the President between files of 3,000 students of the university and Morgan Park Academy to Kent Theatre, where President Harper conferred the degree of LL. D. The services were impressive. Dr. Henry Pratt Judson delivered a short address on "Leadership in Democracy." Dean R. S. Salisbury presented President Roosevelt to Dr. Harper, who addressed him in Latin. President Harper referred to the conferring of the degree upon the late President McKinley, and said:

"Let us at this time, in affection and gratitude, call to mind that kindly and sagacious man who was cut off in the fullness of his power."

After an address by Prof. William Jensen of the Department of Political Science, Dr. Harper invested the President with the cap and gown.

"Theodore Roosevelt," he said, "scholar, soldier, statesman, Chief Magistrate of the Republic, for faithful service in the advancement of the higher life of the Nation, for intelligence, integrity, and courage in the discharge of public affairs, for tireless devotion in the settlement of grave questions and the conservation of the vital interests of sister republics, and especially for the integrity, fidelity, and unselfish devotion to the public good, the University of Chicago, upon the recommendation of the University Senate, admits you to the degree of Doctor of Laws of the university."

President Roosevelt grasped the hand of President Harper and bowed in response to the cheer which followed.

At the head of a convocation procession, in which the young women of the college participated, the President made his way to the site of the new Law School Building, where preparations had been made for him to lay the cornerstone. An immense stone weighing seven tons was ready to be lowered into place. President Roosevelt trowel in hand, gave the signal, and as the huge mass settled upon its foundation he cast a small quantity of mortar beneath it. President Harper delivered the introductory address, and after a short speech to the students by President Roosevelt, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed deposited a number of articles in the cornerstone. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremonies.

The return to the city was made by way of the Illinois Central Railroad, a special train awaiting the Presidential party and making a fast run to the Van Buren Street Station. President Roosevelt walked thence to the Auditorium to prepare for the banquet set for 6:30 o'clock.

Fall River Banks to Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, April 2.—Plans are under way for merging the Massoit, the Pocasset, and National Union Banks into one bank, having a capital of $650,000 and a surplus of $820,000. The charters of the Pocasset and National Union will expire soon.

WORK FOR EX-PRISONERS

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Efforts to Reclaim Men.

Stories of Those Who Reformed Told at a Meeting in the Interest of the Undertaking.

In the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday a meeting in the interest of prison work was addressed by Mrs. Ballington Booth and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin. W. J. Schieffelin introduced Mrs. Booth, who said:

"There is a great responsibility to be faced by the State or the Christian Church, in the fact that there are 84,000 prisoners in our State Prisons. I believe, after seven years' work, that the enormous expense to the State could be lessened largely and that the problem of the prisons can be solved by closely looking into the lives of the prisoners and particularly their struggles when they get out again into the world. It is my joy that there are hundreds, who have been hopeless, who are now beyond the reach of temptation, good citizens who are splendid examples to the others who feel that, having been prisoners, they are beyond hope.

"I have seen them shadowed, drawn back, and railroaded to jail, simply because they were ex-convicts. We don't go to Governors for pardons and solicit names begging for pardons. We believe that those sentenced must suffer for their crimes. We do believe, however, that the man punished need not necessarily be punished again after he is free.

"In the State Prison at Trenton there was a prisoner who was a man of education. He was a noted forger, and one day he believed in Jesus Christ, and from the worst he became the humblest and the best of the prisoners. The Warden, who was not a Christian, after watching the man for a year, told me that all work would be sufficiently recompensed if I really changed the man. He was sure that the man would be back soon after serving his sentence. We took him to one of our homes of hope and he is to-day an honored and trusted man. He has a record of five years' faithful service, and I think that enough to prove his real reformation.

"There was a man in Sing Sing Prison, and when I asked to see him the Warden said that he was the worst man there, treacherous even to his fellows. He had tried twice to burn the prison and was guilty of two assaults with a knife. When I saw him I tried to get under the mass of damaging testimony against the man and at himself. He glared and told me his record. He said that he was sick of himself. Some time later he told me that he was going to try. He tried and he triumphed. He has been reunited to his family and so changed for the better that he proudly boasted to me not long ago he had talked to the detective who arrested him twice, and that the detective did not recognize him.

"I know that the strongest man, with the best purpose on leaving prison, even if at once given a position, is almost sure to break down in a few days. He doesn't get over the prison nights and days, the agony of conscience and weary brain, until he has been cheered and reassured. Of the 3,000 men who have been out of prison for some time, and whom we interested and pledged to better lives, I don't believe that 5 per cent. have gone back to their old ways."

Mrs. McAlpin told of the need of help for the work and how Mrs. Booth was hampered in her work because she could not give her time exclusively to the prisons, but had to travel, lecturing through the country, to gather funds for the support of her work.

Mrs. McAlpin, who devotes the greater part of her time to prison work, told the story of three boys who had in childhood been sent to a reformatory, where they had met bad companions. Afterward they started on careers of crime.

"They had a wonderful affection and loyalty to one another," said Mrs. McAlpin. "One was lazy, hopelessly lazy; the second was delicate and apparently dying. When one was in prison the others would aid him, using of their ill-gotten means. It came about that the lazy man and the delicate man saw the light, and the lazy man went to work and the delicate one regained his strength, for the Lord of Miracles is not gone. The third man said that it was too late to turn back and he is now in Sing Sing Prison waiting for the day of his electrocution."

Mrs. Booth, "The Little Mother," made one of the men the driver of a wagon of a Hope Home, and when he would drive through his old haunts some would yell at him:

"Hello, Hallelujah Bill. Guess you're on the way to glory."

"You're dead right, sure, and if you wasn't I'd get off dis wagon and smash in your face."

"My husband has in his employ some men who served time," Mrs. McAlpin said. "One of them came rushing to him one day, saying that he must employ an 'old pal,' whom he had met and who was trying his best to be a decent man. Mr. McAlpin could not see the way to giving another position, and he said. The convict went out and returned that his 'old pal' did not have a cent and was still resolute to be decent, but his old mother had been ejected from her room. He paid the rent, and when he found that there was no bed he shouldered his own and carried it from near Tenth Street and the East River to somewhere in the Fortieth streets and the west side and up the stairs into the tenement room. I wonder how many Christians would give up their beds and carry them to where others might be made comfortable? I hope there are many. That Christian's 'pal' got a job, and he is an honest man."

NEWARK PRESBYTERY ADOPTS OVERTURES.

No Opposition to Proposition of General Assembly About Confession of Faith —Church Extension Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 2.—The eleven overtures relative to the confession of faith, as proposed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, were adopted without opposition by the Newark Presbytery in session in the Westminster Presbyterian Church here to-day.

The overtures embraced the adoption of a preamble in the declaratory statement of ordination vows, binding the candidates to a more explicit expression of faith; the extent of salvation; certain salvation of all infants who die; technical alterations in phraseology; gifts acceptable to God; taking an oath when imposed by legal authority; Christ alone as head of the Church; the Holy Spirit and mission work; enlarging on the sphere of the work of the Spirit; God's love and its extent, and minor changes.

The Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly reported, recommending a negative answer to the overture that contemplated a reconstruction of the Home Board. That was agreed to unanimously.

The following-named Commissioners were elected to attend the General Assembly in Los Angeles, Cal., for two weeks beginning May 22:

Ministers—The Rev. Orville Reed, Montclair; the Rev. D. W. Lusk of the Sixth Church, Newark; the Rev. Julius E. Wolff of the Third German Church, Newark.

Elders—Cyrus Peck, Roseville Presbyterian Church, Newark; W. T. Douglas, First Presbyterian Church, Newark; John G. Harrison, Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, and the Rev. Joseph S. Clark, the Rev. Arthur R. Denman, and the Rev. J. H. Huntington, alternates.

Those elected as members of the Committee on Church Extension Work for three years are the Rev. George L. Curtis, the Rev. Robert Scott Inglis, F. W. Scott Jackson, and Cyrus Peck. William H. Vale was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Horace Ailing.

A resolution to the effect that all churches that do not contribute regularly to church extension be requested to meet and confer regarding regular, systematic support, which was introduced by the Rev. Robert Scott Inglis of the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, was the cause of considerable discussion. The Rev. Dr. Louis Lampmann, pastor of the High Street Presbyterian Church, said that he would not live up to such a resolution.

"My first duty is to my own church," the minister said, "and if I am put in competition with endowed churches I see going to see to it that the life of my church is not sapped away out of sympathy for other churches. I want you to understand that I consider it proper for the First, Second, and Third Presbyterian Churches to pay in the proportion they are paying. The First Church gives $37,000, the Second $12,000, and the Third $9,000 or so. We must stand in competition with that and pay our expenses from a small nucleus. The wealthy constituents of my church are on a single street, and a block away are located some of the poorest people in the City of Newark. They can't contribute. We are giving all we possibly can, but I will not consent to pay a debt for another church until I meet my own responsibilities. That isn't benevolence. If I took up a collection once a month there would be a deficit."

The Rev. Dr. David R. Fraser, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, retorted that Dr. Lampmann was seeking to rehash an old feud that had been thrashed out ten years ago. He blamed the pastors for not doing their duty in the matter, saying that the people would give if the pastor would explain the needs properly. The resolution was adopted.

After the reading of several reports the meeting was adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday, May 6.

PRESIDING ELDERS' REPORTS.

Conditions in Three of the Districts Described at the Newark M. E. Conference—Five Plagues in One.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—The session of the Newark Methodist Conference to-day was taken up almost entirely by the reading of the reports of three of the Presiding Elders, the Rev. Warren R. Hoagland, Presiding Elder of the Newark District, deferring his report until to-morrow. All of the reports were gratifying.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Halleron of the Elizabeth District, which includes Staten Island and Richmond Borough and comprises seventy-three churches, referred to the importance of the Sunday school, declaring that it is the feeder to the church.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Ryman of the Paterson District referred to the five plagues that visited his district during the past year—fire, flood, strikes, short crops, and smallpox—and said that the only thing that interfered with the work of the district was stormy weather on Sundays. One hundred conversions were made at one time.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Wright of the Jersey City District referred to the demand for intelligent temperance work and the enforcement of moral sentiment against degrading advertisements, literature, and drink customs and tendencies of the day. The report urged that pastors, Sunday school workers, Epworth Leaguers, and parents must intensify their efforts against the insidious agencies that are shutting the Kingdom of Heaven against those who yield to their pernicious influences."

The Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson, of the American University of Washington, addressed the conference in reference to the condition of that institution, saying that $30,000 was soon to be added to the funds of the association for the erection of a new building, and he hoped that it would soon be able to begin work, as 1,500 applicants had applied for admission.

The Rev. Alexander Craig of Stamford, Conn., read the report of the Board of Education, showing that 153 young ministers had been assisted in securing their education, forty-two of whom had joined the conference. Six have appointed presiding elders of important districts, five have been members of the General Conference, and one is the President of an important Methodist School.

Two young women were consecrated deaconesses at the anniversary of the Women's Home Missionary Society this afternoon—Miss Luella Crouse of 808 Market Street, this city, and Miss Rebecca Ann Robertson of 115 York Street, Jersey City. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard.

The anniversaries celebrated to-night were those of the Educational Society, in the Halsey Street Church, the Rev. Dr. Richard Vonhorne presiding; Total Abstinence and Prohibition Society, in the Central Methodist Church, the Rev. T. H. Landon presiding, and the Sunday School Union, in the Eighth Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Howard presiding.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses at Trenton Are Adjourned Sine Die.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—The two houses of the New Jersey Legislature adjourned sine die to-day after the adoption of the customary complimentary resolution. Speaker Horner of the House received a handsome silver service from his fellow members. The presentation speech was made by Assemblyman Treacy, the Democratic leader.

The House this morning passed the Senate bills permitting telephone and telegraph companies to dissolve and providing for the retirement on half pay of veterans of the civil war who have served twenty years consecutively in any public position. The Senate transacted no business to-day.

Gov. Murphy, in an interview to-day, commented upon the work of the Legislature. He said that he felt that the work of the Legislature in the main had been wise, and that some things accomplished would mark it as one of the best Legislatures of recent years. There was two things which the Governor said he regretted that had not been accomplished. One was the placing on a salary basis of county officers and the other was the establishment of a board of control to have general supervision over the penal and charitable institutions of the State.

The most important measure passed the Governor considered to be the Passaic Pollution bill, because it directly concerned such a large portion of the population of the State.

Next in importance, the Governor placed the primary reform laws, which contain all the important features of a reform primary measure. The Governor said he was gratified that this bill had passed with the support of the two parties, thus making its passage a non-partisan matter. The Governor was also pleased with the passage of the bill for the introduction of eighty voting machines in the State.

The Governor approved the bill increasing to fourteen years the age limit under which children are not permitted to work in factories. The feature of this law does not make it compulsory for children either to attend day or night school after they have reached fourteen years, but makes it compulsory for them to attend up to that age.

The bill to provide a sanitarium for consumptives the Governor says is one of the wisest acts of the session. The Governor says he intends to see that for once public buildings are constructed within the amount of original appropriation. The appropriation for this purpose is $300,000. The Governor spoke in approval of the bill regulating the use of automobiles and also for the bills prohibiting the use of the American flag for commercial purposes, and providing for a commission to investigate the much discussed proposition to allow the abandonment of the Morris Canal.

Gov. Murphy Dined in Town.

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the University Club by E. Colby. The rest of the party, to the number of sixty-five, was comprised mainly of the New Jersey Legislature.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 2.—The principal business quarter of the town of Shingle House, Potter County, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $75,000.

Nothing counteracts the poisons that cause Rheumatism like
LONDONDERRY
LITHIA WATER
It is as delicious as it is beneficial.

IRON WORKERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE EXTENSION

Local Leader Parks Answers Buchanan's Summons.

He Declares Too Much Fuss Has Been Made Over the Strike—Not So Large as It Is Made Out.

Samuel J. Parks, the leader of the local organization of Structural Iron Workers, who was sent for by President Buchanan of the International Association for consultation as to calling out all the iron workers in the subway and men on other contracts of the American Bridge Company, arrived in this city from Hot Springs, Ark., last night. Such a strike might eventually throw idle 50,000 people in various trades throughout the city.

Mr. Parks said that in all probability Mr. Buchanan would come to see him to-day and discuss the question of extending the strike.

"I personally do not favor a general strike of the ironworkers," he said, "but that is for the union to decide. I do not carry the union in my pocket, but a special meeting of the union has been called for to-morrow night in Maennerchor Hall, at which the matter will be decided."

Asked whether Mr. Buchanan could extend the strike to the entire subway and other contracts if the men decided against it, he said very decidedly:

"I should rather think not! If the union decides against a strike, what can he do? In such a case there will be no strike. I do not believe, however, that the strike will be extended, but, of course, that is for the union to decide. I will certainly attend the meeting, and, in all probability, Mr. Buchanan will be there."

Mr. Parks said he thought too much fuss had been made over the strike. It was not so large as it was made out to be.

"After all," he said, "only 5,000 people are out in the country, and this is a very big country. No, I don't believe the strike will be extended to the other building trades. There would be no justification for that in my opinion."

At the office of the American Bridge Company the influence of Mr. Parks on the rank and file of the union was admitted. An official of the company said:

"Buchanan showed a year ago that he could not control the union. He came with power from the locals, he said, to sign a national agreement with the company. He did sign the agreement, but could not deliver the goods, as the locals turned him down and would not ratify his agreement. He tried to order a strike in Chicago, his own city, after the present series of strikes was slated, but the men would not strike in violation of their agreement with the company. The Randolph Street bridge, where he says the men did not strike, because the sanitary authorities made an appeal to continue the work, was only one out of a number of contracts in that city."

AGREEMENT WITH CONDUCTORS.

Another Step in Settlement of the New Haven Road's Labor Troubles.

NEW HAVEN, April 2.—The committee representing the conductors of the system met twice to-day with President Hall and other officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and reached an "amicable settlement."

President Hall said that virtually the same arrangement was made with the conductors that was entered into yesterday with the trainmen, namely a work day of eleven hours figured on a mileage basis.

The committee of the firemen will meet to-morrow in conference with General Manager W. E. Chamberlain.

BURDEN FAMILY DISAGREES.

Effort to Prevent Renewal of J. A. Burden's Contract with Their Ironworks for Payment of Royalties.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon signed an order directing James A. Burden, James A. Burden, Jr., William P. Burden, Arthur S. Burden, and John Arts and the Burden Iron Works to appear before him and show cause to-day why an order should not be signed enjoining the company from entering into a contract with James A. Burden for a payment of large royalties for horse-shoe making machinery, patented by James A. Burden. The order was secured by I. Townsend Burden, a brother of James A. Burden, and one of the large owners of the Burden Iron Works.

The contract with James A. Burden for royalties expired in January last, and he seeks to have the corporation renew it. As the owner of a large portion of the company's stock, I. Townsend Burden declares not only that the so-called patents are worthless, but that they are really the invention of workmen employed in the works, and properly the property of the company. He has offered, he says, to put in machines that will do the same work, and better, for much less money, but that the trustees, controlled by James A. Burden, to whom the members of the trustees owe their positions, are in favor of renewing the contract, thereby increasing the income of James A. Burden by about $60,000 annually.

NEGRO BANDITS ROB WOMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 2.—Mrs. W. B. Seeskind, formerly of New York, wife of the manager of the Savannah Theatre, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. David Weis of Brooklyn, were driving in a trap unaccompanied about four miles from this city, when four negroes sprang from the roadside and demanded their money.

Both women were badly frightened, but Mrs. Seeskind put on a threatening air and said the negroes would be arrested. They laughed and again demanded the women's money.

"If we give it, will you let us alone and go away?" Mrs. Seeskind asked. The negroes promised to do so, whereupon Mrs. Seeskind gave up $10 and Mrs. Weis gave 15 cents and two packages of stamps. The negroes then left, and the women made all haste back to the city. Mrs. Seeskind wore $700 worth of jewelry. At sight of the men, and unseen by them, she had hastily slipped off her rings and earrings and concealed them in the laprobe.

None of the negroes has been arrested.

WEALTHY SPINSTER A SUICIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—A woman committed suicide at the Young Women's Christian Association last night. She gave the name of Mary Jones. In her room she left a memorandum, stipulating that her body should be given to the Harvard Medical School and her clothing to the Salvation Army.

The body was saved from the surgeon's knife to-day by relatives, who identified it as that of Miss Emily Chase of Newport. She was independently wealthy and had relatives in Newport and Brookline. She had been suffering from nervous trouble. She had been on a visit to Brookline relatives recently. She was about 50 years old.

LAKE FOREST QUARANTINED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—"You are plague-bound by scarlet fever," was practically the announcement again made to citizens of Lake Forest to-day by the Health Department of the north shore town in a printed circular, and the cheerful news was added that the quarantine would be extended again until April 11.

The reason for the carefully prepared presentation of the Health Board's view of the situation is found in the hostile attitude which most of the citizens have taken in declaring that the disease which has entered the community is not scarlet fever, but a light Philippine fever, or "itch," which has been spread through the northern towns by Fort Sheridan soldiers recently returned from the Philippines.

An infectious fever, said to be the same as the disease that Lake Forest Health Board has branded as scarlet fever, is claiming victims in almost every town from Highland Park north to Waukegan, where it is reported that there are 150 cases.

Taking Chances On Life!

You certainly are if you let a cough or cold gain a foothold in your system. Take no chance. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar early in the attack. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

A physician says:—"In no other form can the human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood purifying liquids."

In ordering of your druggist or grocer ask for Welch's. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA A SUBURB

Effect of Tunnel Into Manhattan on the Quaker City.

President Baldwin's Prophecy Before Special Court Commission—No Argument Made for Objecting Property Owners.

President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad Company, at yesterday's hearing of the special commission that is to express to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court its opinion as to whether or not the proposed Pennsylvania tunnels and Manhattan station should be constructed and operated, declared his belief that when the work is completed "Philadelphia will be a suburb of New York," and that the trip between the two cities could be made in ninety minutes, enabling people of the Quaker City to dine at home, attend the theatre in Manhattan and return to Philadelphia the same night.

It was the last session of the commission, and was only two hours long. Most of the time was occupied by testimony of witnesses summoned by the Pennsylvania Railroad to show advantages that would be gained by the public by the extension of the trunk line into Manhattan. The witnesses were Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania; Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Kingsley, counsel for the Pennsylvania.

The total assessed valuation of the property in Manhattan that the Pennsylvania wants is $40,064,100, according to the figures submitted by Mr. Kingsley. Of this the city owns $1,580,000. The railroad has secured consents to sell $7,600,500 of the property, and there remain $31,477,600 worth on which no report either of assent or refusal to sell has been received from the owners, or on which objections have been stated. Persons representing only $523,500 worth of property, Mr. Kingsley said, appeared before the Commission and protested.

"When the plan of the Pennsylvania is completed," said Mr. Baldwin, "we will be able to take persons into Long Island thirty miles from Manhattan in forty-five minutes." Mr. Baldwin expressed his belief that for forty miles from Long Island City there would be, five years from now, one continuous village, and that New Yorkers would have homes on the southern shore of the island instead of going into neighboring States.

Mr. Rea, after telling how through service would be provided from New England to the far West and South, said that the Pennsylvania company would not abandon the ferry service between Jersey City and Manhattan, because they thought many people who go into the lower end of the island each day might find it more convenient to make the trip that way and in shorter time than by way of the Thirty-second Street station.

Charles E. Lydecker and Peter A. Congdon, representing property owners in the vicinity of the proposed station, did not have any witnesses to examine, but asked permission to submit briefs. The commission will receive these on Tuesday next.

Mr. Boardman addressed the commission for about twenty minutes, telling of the great growth of New York City and the increasing population of near-lying towns, and of the necessity for furnishing means of transportation for these people. He also told of the Pennsylvania's standing and reputation and ability to carry out the proposed scheme; of its willingness to do so without the grant of one cent from the city, asking merely permission to do the work, and of the taxes on the sixty or seventy million dollars which we will invest," which would be paid to the city and State. He spoke of the objections that had been made as unimportant in consideration of the great benefit the public would receive from the improvement. Counsel for objecting property owners made no arguments.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:05 A. M.—1,190 Tremont Avenue; Chairmont Orchestra Company; damage trifling.

8:12 A. M.—121 Maiden Lane; Burnett Electrical Company; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—215 East Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Lacey; damage, $25.

10:45 A. M.—35 Jefferson Street; Mr. Alconis; damage, $75.

12:25 P. M.—15 Lewis Street; Jacob Rubenstein; damage trifling.

2:00 P. M.—156 East Ninety-eighth Street; Betty Williams; damage, $25.

4:25 P. M.—414 East Seventy-first Street; Louis Schrank; damage slight.

5:00 P. M.—84 Pitt Street; Max Kenter; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—329 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; R. Juliano; damage slight.

5:25 P. M.—540 Eleventh Avenue; Irving Rosenberg; damage, $5.

6:00 P. M.—475 Ninth Avenue; S. H. Martin; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—37 Ludlow Street; Ida Bellowsky; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—525 West Thirty-fifth Street; William Mason; damage, $100.

7:45 P. M.—256 West Twenty-first Street; Mrs. John Walsh; damage, $50.

7:20 P. M.—200 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Frank Fanizi; damage, $1.50.

7:25 P. M.—172 Rivington Street; Maurice Freedman; damage, $10,000.

8:45 P. M.—1,938 Anthony Street; Joseph Burns; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—274 Cherry Street; Morris Caplin; damage trifling.

11 P. M.—13 Seventh Avenue; S. H. Collman; damage, $500.

CITY LIGHT MONOPOLY IS SCORED AT ALBANY

Mr. Monroe and Others Plead for a Municipal Plant.

Exactions of the Lighting Combination Pointed Out and Vast Inflation of Its Capital Charged.

ALBANY, April 2.—More than fifty representative citizens from New York, advocates of the municipal lighting plant scheme for that city, arrived in Albany today to attend the hearing on the bill for that purpose before the Assembly Cities Committee. They called on Gov. Odell at noon, and at 4 o'clock began their argument in favor of the measure.

Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe, of the New York City Electricity, Gas, and Water Department led the champions of the bill. The Merchants' Association of New York was represented by J. Hampden Dougherty, George L. Duval, E. R. Olcott, S. C. Mead, F. R. Delevard, H. D. Dumont, and F. F. Woodward. Others present were John W. Weed of the Citizens' Union; James P. Harland of the Central Federation of Labor, and Howard McWilliams, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club.

Mr. Monroe, in arguing for the bill, said, in part:

"Preceding Legislatures have granted to many different corporations franchises to lay pipes and conduits throughout the streets and highways of the City of New York for the purpose of distributing coal, making illuminating gas and electrical energy. Rights and privileges which your predecessors have so liberally extended to private bodies of citizens we now ask you to give, in a limited way, to the people as a whole. At the request of the City of New York in its corporate capacity should certainly meet with as favorable consideration at your hands as the request of any domestic corporation within the State.

"The proposition before you is not one of general municipal ownership. The city simply asks for the right to exercise a choice that every individual and every corporation within its limits now possesses—the right to decide whether it can more economically buy artificial light from a private company or install its own electric plant to light its own buildings and its own property.

"You can relieve the City of New York from conditions that are well-nigh intolerable by a remedy which is safe, conservative, and, we believe, effective. The city's lighting bills have been steadily increasing for the past five years. The appropriation is between 28 and 29 per cent. larger for this year than it was in 1899. The appropriation now amounts to $3,200,000—an annual expenditure equal to the interest charges on $100,000,000 of bonds. Under prevailing prices it is totally inadequate.

"The immediate development of the city demands a great increase and extension of this utility, and unless you come to our relief the taxpayers of New York must assume heavier burdens. Many companies have been chartered in order to supply the City of New York with artificial light. The charters have been granted in order to secure competition and in the belief that honest business rivalry would benefit the consumer, but competition has been killed by combination. In the Borough of Manhattan both illuminants have been absorbed by a single corporation. There is absolutely no competition.

"The City of New York must pay from 25 to 150 per cent. more than any other city of considerable size in the United States for a 2,000-candle power lamp. The prices for gas light are not as excessive, but are well up in the scale, and there is no tendency to permit the city or the private consumer to benefit by any reduction in the cost of manufacture. Franchises which, if enjoyed independently, were of moderate value, have in combination been made the basis of a tremendous overcapitalization.

"Overcapitalization of companies which control a public utility through franchise grants is just as great a burden on the municipality and its citizens as any outstanding bonded indebtedness incurred by a city through waste or misappropriation of public funds by negligent or dishonest officials and much more difficult to detect. The City of New York objects longer to pay the prices for its lights based on fixed charges of companies bonded far beyond the actual value of their plants and all dividends on tremendous stock issues added to these bonds.

"For the delegation from the Merchants' Association the chief argument was made by J. Hampden Dougherty.

"The price of an arc lamp of 2,000-candle power in Manhattan and The Bronx is $146, as against an average price charged by other companies in sixty-eight other cities of $88.60," he said. "Conditions in the Borough of Brooklyn are even worse. There antiquated arc lamps with a maximum of 1,200-candle power still remain installed, for which the exorbitant price of $126.50 is charged. Cities like Chicago and Detroit, which have their own electric lighting plants to supply municipal needs, find the cost of a 2,000-candle power arc lamp between $50 and $60 per annum.

"The cost of electric light production is constantly decreasing, and reports' figures indicate that the profit to the combination approaches 300 per cent. When we seek an explanation of this heavy tribute levied upon taxpayers, we find it in the excessive capitalization of a great monopoly, and the consequent necessity of earning large dividends after all fixed charges and interest upon bonds are paid."

He traced the course of consolidation of various lighting plants affecting Manhattan, giving evidences of overcapitalization, and continued:

"The Consolidated Gas Company has since increased its capital stock by the absorption of the New Amsterdam and Standard Gas Companies, and perhaps also of the Astoria Company, as well as the New York Edison Company, to $72,814,000, and its bonded indebtedness is upward of $70,000,000. The city and its people have by these methods been put under the necessity of paying an enormously excessive rate for gas and electric light in order to enable this gigantic trust to pay interest to its bondholders and large dividends to its stockholders.

"That these colossal figures represent genuine values surpasses belief. They have been conclusively shown to be inflated in the highest degree. That $30,000,000 of stocks and bonds of electric light and power companies, some of which were bankrupts, others nearly extinct, all with plants more or less depreciated, should have resulted upon their consolidation in $45,000,000 of stocks and $40,000,000 of bonds means juggling and overvaluation. The same thing may be predicated of the more recent consolidation. It is stock-watering run mad.

"Summing up the present situation, we find it to be as follows:

"The Consolidated Gas Company, with outstanding stocks and bonds to the amount of $180,000,000, controls all the gas and electric lighting companies in Manhattan and the Bronx, except in a small suburban district, and the most important franchises in the principal section in Queens.

"The Brooklyn Union Gas Company owns or controls all the gas franchises in Brooklyn and suburban villages of Queens.

"The Edison Electric Illuminating Company controls all the electric light and power companies and franchises in Brooklyn.

"The New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company controls all the electric light and power companies and franchises in Queens, except in one unimportant suburb.

"If past experience in combination and the consequent suppression of all competition is to be any guide for the future, we may expect an even more gigantic consolidation, which shall merge all the gas, electric light, and power interests throughout the entire city into one giant octopus, with a vast amount of watered stock.

"The city is confronted, not with a theory, but a condition, and the future is pregnant with greater danger. The first step to be taken for public relief lies in the passage of this bill. Adequate public lighting, like an adequate water supply, is an imperative need of urban civilization. But the rates demanded by the existing powerful lighting monopoly are so exorbitant that the city is obliged to stint herself or make appropriations for light out of all reason in comparison with the appropriations for other municipal purposes.

"The fear of such a possible extension of the municipal plant as to permit the city to supply light for private consumption would act as a powerful incentive upon the companies to treat private consumers with more consideration. The proposed measure is in accordance with the doctrine of home rule. Admitting the truth of existing conditions as they have been portrayed, will the Legislature deny the city the hope of relief?"

CITY BILLS REPORTED.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Several important city bills were reported out to-night by the Assembly Committee on Cities. Probably the most important of them provides for the erection of a county Court House in the County of New York. This bill was prepared by a special committee of the New York Bar Association.

The Power of Removal bill sent to Albany by Fire Commissioner Sturgis, was reported without the Weber two-platoon amendment.

The De Forest Tenement House bill was reported without amendment.

The bill prepared by the Law Department of the City of New York with regard to easements in connection with the opening of streets was reported without amendment.

All of Dock Commissioner Hawkes's bills were reported without material amendments.

HEARING ON STATE SCHOOLS.

Proposal for a Compromise Bill Fails—Many Speakers Before a Senate Committee.

ALBANY, April 2.—Efforts of representatives of the Regents of the university to effect a compromise with Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction in the battle over the unification of the State's educational system came to naught to-day. A proposition was made for a conference to draft a compromise bill to take the place of the three unification bills now pending in the Legislature, but was not accepted by Mr. Skinner.

St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Public Education on the Stevens bill, favored by the Regents, made a proposal for a compromise. It did not meet the views of Mr. Skinner, and so the whole problem must be fought out on the floor.

The hearing by the committee lasted until 7:30 P. M., and even then there was a score of persons who had prepared addresses who could not be heard.

Superintendent Skinner, Deputy Ainsworth, and others spoke against the Stevens bill, and Mr. Skinner read telegrams and letters from prominent persons opposing unification on the plan involved in the Stevens bill.

Senator Elon R. Brown, speaking against the Stevens bill, was caustic. He declared the Regents were as much in politics as any men in the State.

"When I voted for Father Hendricks of Rochester for Regent," he explained, looking directly at the clergyman, "I was told that he was a priest of the Catholic faith and a Republican. I have since discovered that he is the peer of any Republican politician in the State of New York."

Mr. McKelway, Regent Charles E. Fitch, Secretary Parsons of the Regents, and others spoke in favor of the Stevens bill. School Principals also took sides in the matter.

NEW RAILROAD "GRAB" BILL.

Senator Wilcox Adds to the Measures Which Would Give Favors to the Metropolitan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator Wilcox today introduced a railroad bill which Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman tonight pronounced to be a combination of the Goodsell and the Grady "grab" bills.

The Goodsell bill revives old consents, and the New York City authorities concluded that it would give to the Metropolitan Company the right to construct several extensions. Senator Goodsell agreed to exempt Manhattan yesterday and the Metropolitan seems to have adopted another scheme.

The Grady bill, Mr. Whitman says, would give a remedy in certain cases where defective certificates of incorporation have been filed and the rights of the corporation are imperilled.

CORONERS' BILL TO PASS.

It Is Ordered Reported to the Assembly —Senator Platt Said to Have Aided It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The New York City Coroners' bill was ordered reported tonight by the Assembly Cities Committee. It is reported here on seemingly good authority that Senator Platt telephoned to have the measure reported. Inasmuch as Chairman Morris of the Republican organization of New York County has strenuously opposed the bill and it is the pet measure of Senator Elsberg, who opposed Senator Platt's re-election, Mr. Platt's attitude has caused much speculation.

The talk of bribery in connection with the measure was hushed up to-day. Assemblyman Clark, who says he has affidavits bearing upon the subject, was not inclined to discuss it to-day. Mr. Clark and Mr. McKeown of Kings had a hot exchange of words over Mr. Clark's bribery talk. Mr. McKeown characterized the bribery charge as an "infernal lie," and challenged proof.

It is the understanding the bill is slated to go through the Assembly. It legislates out of office all of the New York Coroners, and substitutes Medical Examiners.

DECISION ON OLD POST ROAD.

ALBANY, April 2.—In a letter to Senator McClelland of Westchester, Attorney General Cunneen says that he does not believe that the old post road running on the east side of the Hudson is closed to railroads or any other traffic despite various laws passed. He believes that the road is in the hands of local authorities, as is any other public thoroughfare, and that it can be used for any public utility to which they may grant franchises.

This decision will disappoint the millionaire property owners along the road, who have fought vigorously for years to keep it from being used by any railroad.

SILK CASE INDICTMENTS.

Federal Grand Jury Acts Once More Against Rosenthal & Co. and Customs Examiner C. E. Browne.

After less than a day's deliberation the Federal Grand Jury yesterday afternoon returned four indictments against A. S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, who compose the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and Charles E. Browne, an examiner in the Custom House but now under suspension in the famous Japanese silk frauds case. They are accused of having imported silks at greatly underestimated weights and to have thereby defrauded the Government out of more than $2,000,000 in revenue.

The same persons were arrested last Summer on the same charges and were then indicted, but these indictments were quashed when, three weeks ago, Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, ruled that the appearance of Special Attorney General W. Wickham Smith, appointed to prosecute the case, was illegal. Mr. Smith, who is paid by the Merchants' Association of this city, and it is said in part by the New York Silk Association, was sworn in on Wednesday as an Assistant United States District Attorney, which enables him to legally appear before the Grand Jury, and he personally conducted the investigation yesterday, assisted by Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the United States District Attorney.

So far as known the witnesses appearing yesterday were those upon whose testimony the other indictments were secured, with the exception of one or two new ones of whom it was said one had come all the way from Japan at the instance of Mr. Smith.

Abram J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for the accused, said his clients were ready to come into court at any time, and renew their bail in any sum that might be asked. No date has been set for the pleading.

Rock Island Changes.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, yesterday, C. H. Warren was elected First Vice President to succeed H. A. Parker, resigned. The resignations of J. M. Johnson, Third Vice President, and of F. E. Hayne, as Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Company, were accepted. George H. Crosby, Secretary of the company, was elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Hayne, and now holds both offices of Treasurer and Secretary. C. F. Jilson was appointed an Assistant Secretary and H. E. Yarnall Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer with headquarters at Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the Rock Island Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1, 1903. Transfer books close April 17 and reopen April 20.

Choctaw Road Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, held yesterday, C. H. Warren was elected First Vice President.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Three-Platoon Police Amendment Is Adopted in the Senate.

Mayor Low Would Veto It—He Vetoes the Theatres Bill—No Thanks for Major Symonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Five Republican Senators voted with the Democrats to-day, and the three-platoon amendment to the Greene police bill was carried in the Senate by 26 ayes to 21 nays. The Republicans who made this result possible were Senators Wilcox, W. L. Brown, Lefevre, McEwan, and L'Hommedieu.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman talked with Mayor Low to-night over the long-distance telephone about the action of the Senate. Later Mr. Whitman said: "I am authorized by Mayor Low to announce that if the Greene bill comes to him with the three-platoon amendment he will veto it."

While there was a disposition in some quarters to attribute the adoption of the amendment to the position which Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn have recently taken with regard to the three-platoon proposition, it was a matter of comment that the Republican Senators who bolted were not those over whom Messrs. Platt and Dunn are generally supposed to exert the most influence, but Senators who had generally been understood to be in favor of the three-platoon proposition long before Senator Platt and Chairman Dunn announced themselves.

The men in the best positions to give an explanation of the reasons which led to the adoption of the amendment said with significant smiles: "There was no politics in it. The motives which brought about the adoption of the amendment were entirely non-partisan."

As soon as the bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, Senator Grady offered the three-platoon amendment. Senator Elsberg protested, saying it was opposed by the city administration. If it went through, he declared, the minority would claim the credit of it for political purposes.

"I can claim no credit for the amendment," Senator Grady replied. "It is purely non-partisan.

"I look on this as a humanitarian measure. Under this amendment the men on the force would work eight hours for two days and sixteen hours on the third day, without allowing for court work or emergency demands. We believe this is as much as should be asked for them, and if the amendment prevails we are willing that the Republicans should have the credit of it."

Senator Elsberg replied that Senator Grady would not only claim the credit of passing the amendment if it were passed, but would be entitled to it.

"For years Senator Grady, as the minority leader, has stood here," said Senator Elsberg, "and abused the home rule. He now stands here and urges you to pass legislation which the city authorities condemn.

"I am anxious to discover who the Republicans are, if there be any, who are willing to reject the advice of the Police Commissioner of New York and the opposition of police administration and by mandatory legislation compel the adoption of a plan to which both he and the Mayor are opposed."

Senator Grady said that before a vote was taken he wanted the members of the Senate to understand that the only objection which Gen. Greene urged to the bill was that he believed the members of the force ought to be compelled to give the city twelve hours' work a day.

"When I asked him if he did not think ten hours was sufficient," said the Senator, "he replied that he did not. 'That makes the issue clear,' I said to him. 'I want to make it clear,' was his reply."

The adoption of the three platoon amendment necessitates the reprinting of the bill. It will come up for consideration in its amended form next week.

Mayor Low of New York, returned to the Senate without his approval the Grady bill permitting the installation of lobby space and outside aisles in New York theatres, for standing room.

Senator Grady addressed the Senate saying that the bill had passed through two Legislatures but was disapproved by the Mayor on the ground that the Board of Aldermen has the power to deal with the matter.

Senator Elsberg said that he did not agree with the Mayor on this matter. Senator Marshall spoke in a similar vein. The bill went to the Cities' Committee. Senator Grady said his purpose was to get the measure out next Tuesday and not have it a thirty day bill.

The concurrent resolution of Senator Hill thanking Major Thomas W. Symonds, U. S. A., lately transferred from Buffalo to be Master of Ceremonies at the White House, for his work regarding canal improvement, was to-day recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation after a rather lively debate.

The Cities Committee reported favorably the Marshall Fire Alarm Extension bill. Senator Grady declared that a defunct concern is now unloading its business on the city and that he would suggest a bill to establish a restaurant for firemen, so long as the municipality was going into that sort of business.

In the Assembly Mr. Prince moved to discharge the Codes Committee from further consideration of the bill providing that no injunction against picketing during a lockout shall be issued until the persons against whom the injunction is issued have an opportunity to be heard before the Judge of whom the injunction is obtained. The motion was lost—85 nays to 50 yeas.

Higher Excise Tax Bill Signed.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Odell signed the Excise Tax bill to-day, and thus made effective the increase of 50 per cent. in all liquor license fees in this State. The proceeds of the tax will be divided equally between the State and the localities instead of two-thirds going to the localities.

NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Odell sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

F. F. Fisk and Thomas Eddy, to be United States Loan Commissioners for Franklin County.

John D. Burns of Monroe, to be manager of the State Industrial School.

E. W. Hoffcutt of Tompkins and H. D. Brown of Livingston, to be managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

J. E. Robb of New York, to be a Trustee for the New York State Hospital for Crippled Children.

Herbert E. Mills of Dutchess, to be a manager of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

Frederick H. Betts of New York, John H. Barr of Tompkins, and Harry De B. Parsons of New York, the commission to examine voting machines.

The nominations were immediately confirmed by the Senate.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Odell has signed these bills:

Assemblyman LANDON'S—Amending the Vassar College charter relative to the power to acquire and hold property.

Assemblyman G. H. SMITH'S—Amending the charter of Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester.

Assemblyman WEMPLE'S—Authorizing Schenectady to issue $60,000 bonds to pay deficits; increasing from $800 to $1,000 per annum the salaries of Schenectady Assessors; increasing from $275,000 to $400,000 the amount of city bonds which Schenectady may issue.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 2.—These bills were passed by the Senate to-day:

Assemblyman CHAMBERS'S—Creating a public improvement commission in Troy.

Assemblyman FINCH'S—Regulating the employment of women and children in factories.

Assemblyman HORNIDGE'S—For the construction of a public bath and roof garden in the territory bounded by Thirty-eighth and Fortyninth Streets and First and Third Avenues, New York City.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Appropriating funds for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents at Randall's Island, New York City.

These bills were passed by the Assembly:

Assemblyman BUTLER'S—Compelling the placing of nets beneath structures on which workmen are employed.

Assemblyman ALLEN'S—Incorporating the Supreme Council of Royal Dames of North America.

Assemblyman ROBINSON'S—Regulating and fixing the salary of the office of Sheriff of Livingston County.

Assemblyman C. W. SMITH'S—For a State Armory at Gloversville.

Assemblyman MILLER'S—Providing for a continuous ride for one fare on surface and elevated railroads in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT'S—For additional land for the Creedmoor Rifle Range.

Assemblyman SCOVILL'S—Establishing a law library in the Third Judicial District of Hudson.

Assemblyman NEVILLE'S—Regulating the construction of flues or chimneys in buildings exceeding six stories in height in New York City.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT BILL

Measure Is Sent to Albany with the Mayor's Approval.

Suspicion Expressed That the Bill Would Confer Great Favors on the Belmont Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould brought to Albany to-day a rapid transit bill which is intended to take the place of all of the rapid transit bills now pending, and which, according to Mr. Gould's statement, has the approval of Mayor Low and the city authorities. He gave the measure to Senator Elsberg, and Mr. Elsberg intends to introduce it in the morning.

Careful examination of the bill has aroused the suspicion that, whether it was so intended or not, its effect would be not only to give the Belmont syndicate a monopoly of rapid transit construction in New York City, but to exempt this company from paying a franchise tax.

The three important provisions of the bill are: One—To separate the contracts for construction and operation. Two—The provision for taxation. Three—The provision with regard to advertising proposals.

Mr. Gould explained that by separation of the contracts for construction and operation a wider field of competition would be afforded. As the law stands now the city could not give a contract for construction to any person who was not able to take also the contract for operation. If the city could have free competition on construction, Mr. Gould declared, it undoubtedly would be able to make a large saving in that respect.

In the bill however, is this provision:

Notwithstanding the previous provisions of this section, the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners may, in its discretion, without advertising for proposals as hereinbefore provided, enter into a contract or contracts with any person, firm, or corporation that at the time of the execution and delivery of such contract or contracts is actually engaged in constructing or operating a road or roads constructed at the public expense under or by virtue of a previous contract or lease made by said board.

If this means anything, it is contended by those who have scrutinised the bill for the purpose of discovering a possible "joker," it means that the Rapid Transit Board in its discretion may give to the Belmont syndicate a contract for future extensions without the formality of competitive bidding.

The provision with regard to the payment of a franchise tax, in the opinion of persons who have studied it carefully, would release the Belmont syndicate from the necessity of paying any franchise tax on that part of the rapid transit system already constructed. The provision is as follows:

"Each person, firm, or corporation operating such road under a contract or lease made in or after the year 1905 shall not be exempt from taxation, but shall pay taxes on his or its interests in such roads under said contract or lease upon a valuation thereof which shall in every case be fixed at a sum equal to the sum paid by the said city to the contractor for the construction of the road or part of a road operated, and the Tax Commissioners, Deputy Tax Commissioners, Assessors, or other officers authorized to ascertain value of taxable property within said city shall not be required to make any other ascertainment or appraisal of said interest, and such person, firm, or corporation shall pay taxes in respect to the rolling stock and all other equipment of said road, upon a valuation thereof which shall be ascertained and fixed in like manner as the valuations of all other real and personal property in said city.

It will be noted that the provision distinctly says that "such firm or corporation operating such road under a contract or lease made after the year 1905" shall pay a franchise tax upon a valuation equal to the sum paid by the city to the contractor for the construction of the road.

The contracts for that part of the rapid transit system now under the control of the Belmont syndicate were made prior to 1905, so they are not covered. To make assurance doubly sure, as it were, the provision further states that the local Assessors shall not make any abatements for a franchise tax. Under the Ford franchise tax franchises are assessed the same as real estate. If the construction placed upon the taxation provision of the Mayor's Rapid Transit bill is correct, the city would lose the real estate tax on a valuation of $35,000,000, which was the cost of the subway construction now controlled by the Belmont syndicate.

Dollar Fine for Washington Spitters.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—As a result of a long crusade the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to-day adopted a regulation forbidding expectoration on the sidewalks, making violation thereof subject to a fine of $1.

Mr. Whitney's Game Preserve Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., April 2.—William C. Whitney opened October Mountain, his game preserve in the Berkshires, yesterday. He has engaged fifty men to build a macadam road down the mountainside and has planned other improvements. The stock wintered well, only one buffalo dying.

There are now 31 head of bison, 60 elk, 4 moose, a large herd of red, blacktail, and "mule" deer; a flock of sheep and Angoria goats, and 200 pheasants. During the last year the gamekeeper, Charles A. Briggs, caught 200 hawks in elevated traps.

Brokaw Brothers

Established nearly half a century and still under the same management.

NEW, SMART EFFECTS IN

Spring Suits.

Handsome Plain and Fancy *Imported* and *Domestic Cheviots. Worsted* and *Woolen Fabrics.* The Celebrated *"Donegal Homespans,"* and Many More Correct Fabrics For Men of Fashion all ready for critical inspection.

High Standard of Material and Workmanship Maintained As Always.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave 19th to 20th Sts

This Store as Best and Cheapest.

Our stocks are all in the maximum of their glory. They contain and display the choicest and best of fashionable and desirable spring merchandise They enthusiastically voice superiority and invitingly beckon comparison with any in this land.

Their broadness, their completeness, their exclusiveness at once reflect the premiership of this store.

The Simpson Crawford Co. establishment is not only the best, but also the cheapest. The word "cheapest" as employed in this sense means giving the greatest amount of value for the money expended.

The broad, commercial law of economy is excellently exercised in the principles and methods of this great organization. We illustrate this every business day of the year—we emphasize it every Friday. Take to-day's offerings as an instance; they are exceptionally good—they are stirring. Best and yet cheapest—what better, practical representation, what clearer or more literal evidence, what truer or more specific exponent, what stronger argument can be given, of both virtues than the store itself, its service and its offerings?

Friday Sale of WASH GOODS

First Floor.

Balance of our stock of Panama Suitings and Etamine Cloth, which sold very quickly at 15c. and 18c. a yard, and which were actually worth 29c. and 39c., goes on sale Friday at, yard.....12½

This is without doubt the most extraordinary offering ever attempted by any house so early in the season.

PILLOW CASES.

500 All-linen Hemstitched and Embroidered Pillow Cases; very desirable for Shirtwaists; value $1.25, each 95

TABLE DAMASK.

500 short lengths Table Damask in white and cream, at a great reduction from regular selling prices. The lengths are 2, 2½ and 3 yards in length.

Friday Sale of SILKS.

Rotunda.

White Corded Wash Silks; the very best quality of these goods; our entire stock at, yard.....29

Cut lengths of silk; absolute clearance of all we have; plain and fancy Silks, of every description; positively worth more than double; yard.....48

Friday Sale of CHAIRS.

Fifth Floor.

For Friday we offer 200 Dining-Room Chairs Quarter-sawed Oak, highly polished banister back, handsomely carved French legs, claw feet, box seat with closely woven cane; $3.50 value.....$2.50

Armchair to match the above; $6.50 value..$4.75

200 Dining-Room Chairs, Quarter-sawed Golden Oak, highly polished banister back, handsomely carved French legs, claw feet, box seat upholstered in genuine leather; $4.50 value.....$3.25

Armchair to match the above; $8.00 value..$6.00

GLOVES.

First Floor.

Special clearing lot long evening SUEDE GLOVES, 12, 16, 20-button Mousquetaire; made by the celebrated "Jay;" light, fancy evening shades; sizes 5½ to 5¾; $2.00 value at, pair.....55

2 and 3 clasp GLACE GLOVES, Paris Point; black, pearl, red, brown, slate and mode; $1.00 and $1.35 values at, pair.....75

2-clasp KAYSER SILK GLOVES, double finger tips; black, white and colors; these goods are very scarce; abundant supply here; pair.....50

Friday Sale of Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

2,000 dozen Handkerchiefs are offered for sale to-day. These are surplus lots from several Belfast Importing Houses; the collection represents some of the season's choicest kinds and styles; all offered to-day without reserve.

Lot No. 1; value to 15c., at..... 8
Lot No. 2; value to 25c., at.....12½
Lot No. 3; value to 50c., at.....19
Lot No. 4; value to $1.00, at.....39

SHOES.

Second Floor.

To-day's great offering constitutes eight hundred pairs of Women's Patent Leather finished Coltskin Boots in button style—with tips and Cuban heels. They are equal to any ever offered at Three Dollars. To-day's price is $2.40

WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES.

Special offering of Women's Glace Kid Ties with patent leather tips, also a large number of Patent Leather Oxford Ties, made with high Cuban heels and the new shape narrow toes; excellent value $3.00, we price them at $2.50

Friday Sale of GARMENTS.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S 30-INCH SILK COATS of extra quality taffeta, quadruple shoulder capes, new sleeve effect, stole front; selling regularly for $25, for Friday.....19.75

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS of very fine quality Panne Cheviot, in black, blue and brown; blouse coat with double shoulder cape; trimmed around necks, cuff and belt with self colored stitched taffeta; nine gore flare skirt, panel front kilted at bottom, inverted plait back, overlapping stitched seams; a smart, jaunty model; selling regularly for $27.50, for Friday.....$22.50

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS of excellent quality Canvas Cloth, in black only; nine-gore wide flaring Watteau back; trimmed over hips and down seams with stitched straps of taffeta; also Women's Pedestienne Skirts of fine quality Canvas Weave; in blue, gray and brown, hip yoke, panel front and back, side-plaited seams, kilted at bottom; a natty, effective model.....$7.75

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS of splendid quality Canvas Cloth, in black and blue; seven-gore wide flaring habit back, trimmed down the back, over hips and top of flounce with stitched straps of taffeta; a finely made, correctly hanging skirt.....$11.50

Friday Sale of CHINAWARE.

Fourth Floor.

Fancy Wall Plaques with figure paintings; were $1.69; Friday.....95

100 dozen China Cups and Saucers, fancy decorations; were 50c. each, now.....25

One lot of fancy Bouillon Cups and Saucers; were $1.25 each, now.....65

100 fancy Jet Teapots with fancy decorations and fireproof; were 45c., now.....25

Teakwood Stands, 24 inches high, beautifully carved; regular price $14.00, Friday.....$9.95

Crystal Glass Flower-holders; very acceptable at present for Easter flowers; each.....40

Friday Sale in BASEMENT.

500 Gray Enamelled 2-quart Coffee Pots.....19

150 Family Clothes Wringers.....66

50 "Imperial" Clothes Wringers.....$1.39

200 Wash Boilers, genuine copper bottom. The $1.50 kind, any size, at.....89

150 Garbage Cans with sanitary covers; choice of sizes.....69

110 Family Scales, weighing 24 pounds.....89

Carving Sets, best Sheffield steel; value $2.50, at.....$1.25

5 o'clock Tea Kettles; regular price up to $5.00, choice at.....$1.50

Crumb Tray and Scrapers, highly nickel plated....50

Friday Sale of EMBROIDERIES.

First Floor.

8,000 yards of Manufacturers' Sample Strips in trial lengths of Embroideries, Insertions, Edgings, Flouncings &c. Actual selling values in this lot range up to 50c., all at.....10, 15, 19

2,000 yards of 18 and 20 inch fine Nainsook and Swiss Flouncings; all choice styles and worth up to $1.50 yard, at.....59

New lots of Children's Flouncings and Skirtings, 27 inches wide, in the 95c. lot are shown 45 inch flouncings; all are very much below regular values; some are hemstitched, others scalloped or with lace combinations.....50 and 95

Friday Sale of LACES.

First Floor.

1,000 yards of of Venise Allovers, in white, ecru and Arab shades; an importer's sample piece collection; no two pieces alike; much in demand for lace waists; values up to $3.00, yard.....$1.50

New Lace Bandings, New Cluny Bandings, New Paraguay Bandings, New Antique Bandings, New Embroidered Val. Bandings, in white and ecru; a great variety Friday much under regular values.....15, 25 and 45

Splendid collection of Irregular Galloons, Medallion and Separable Galloons, Applique Galloons, Venise Galloons; values from 40c. to $1.00, all at.....25, 50

Friday Sale of WAISTS.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S BLACK WAISTS of fine quality lawn; front has 70 fine tucks in front in clusters of seven; hemstitching between each cluster; tucked back.....69

WOMEN'S WAISTS of White Cotton Etamine, heavy quality, front of shoulder tucking, tucked back, collar, shoulders and cuffs of combination trimming; in light blue, tan and pink canvas, hemstitched on; trimmed with pearl buttons.....$1.45

WOMEN'S WAISTS of Union Linen; front has 30 fine tucks—10 in back, 5 in each sleeve; laundered collar and cuffs.....$1.65

Friday Sale of RUGS.

Third Floor.

Hotelkeepers and cottagers are invited to inspect our large and varied stocks of Rugs for summer homes.

India Dhurries, Japanese Rugs, American Grass Rugs, Fibre Rugs, Ingrain Art Squares, Smyrna Rugs, Axminsters, Wiltons, &c., &c.

American or "Crex" Grass Carpet Rugs; the most serviceable Summer Rugs on the market.

9x12 feet	$8.00	30x60 inches	$1.00
8x10 feet	$6.00	26x54 inches	85
6x9 feet	$4.00	18x36 inches	45

Friday Sale of DRESS GOODS

First Floor.

THE SEASON'S REIGNING FAVORITES. French All-wool Voile and Voile Etamine; all-wool Twine Canvas and Silk-and-wool Crepe de Paris; all good colors, as well as cream and black; also 50 PIECES BLACK ALL-SILK GRENADINE; every yard this season's production in newest designs; floral, lace, escurial and narrow and wide ribbon stripes; splendid assortment of styles; value $1.25 to $1.75, at, yard.....85

2,700 YARDS OF FRENCH NOVELTY SILK-AND-WOOL AND ALL-WOOL FABRICS of the more sheer weaves:—Twine Cloth, Voile, Etamine, Canvas and Grenadine; newest Spring shades, novelties, designs and corded effects; values, $1.75 to $2.50; yard....$1.25

5,500 YARDS COLORED AND BLACK PLAIN AND FANCY SUITINGS; All-Wool Mistrals, Voiles, Canvas, Serges, Cheviot, Etamine and 52-inch black or navy English Sicilian, at a price under cost of production; yard....55

Friday Sale of UPHOLSTERY

Fourth Floor.

5-PIECE LINEN SLIP COVERS—Made only as good slip covers should be made, from a very heavy and firm quality of Belgium Linen and bound with the best wool braid; choice of over a dozen popular patterns; 13 yards of 50 inch material allowed.....$9.75

NEW SATIN DAMASK—Heavy quality of pure silk in a rich brocaded design, choice of red, green or rose colors; regular $3.25 quality; yard.....$1.85

SILK FLOSS CUSHIONS—We have secured another lot of these popular Cushions, and will offer them for sale on Friday at this special price; they are the 24 inch size, well filled and odorless.....39

TAPESTRY SQUARES—Choice of Oriental or heavy Gobelin Tapestry in a good line of colorings; make beautiful chair seats or cushion tops; regular price 29c..12½

Friday Sale of PETTICOATS

Second Floor.

Lightweight black Percaline Petticoats, made with deep accordion plaited ruffle and finished with an extra narrow bias ruffle; value 75c. and $1.00.....50

Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, plaids and stripes, black and white effects; made with a deep plaited ruffle and finished with a narrow black bias ruffle.....95

Jasper Stripes and Plaids in gray effects; these Petticoats are cut very wide and with an extra deep accordion plaited ruffle; finished with a dust ruffle; value $2.00 and $2.50, at.....$1.50

Friday Sale of UMBRELLAS

First Floor.

Umbrellas for women; 1,000 of them; the kinds that usually sell for $2.00; covered with a really fine quality of Union Taffeta (silk-and-linen), small roll, paragon frames, and hardly any two handles alike; certainly a wonderful Umbrella for.....$1.00

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's Spring Suits

An Exceptional Opportunity

WE have secured about 200 Sample Suits from one of our best manufacturers. They are all in smart Spring styles, all with sack coats of the very best design of the season, in fancy cheviots and neat worsteds. They are suits that sell regularly at $20 and $25—

Today Choose at $15 a Suit

For the man who expected to pay $15, and would like to get a suit very much better than the price could possibly buy in the regular way, this is an opportunity that will scarcely be matched in the next month, at least. Certainly a remarkable occurrence just ten days before Easter.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Our Complete Line Of STETSON HATS

STETSON HATS for men are daily broadening their reputation in New York, as the best of men's headgear that it is possible to obtain.

The WANAMAKER HAT STORE has been the first to introduce to New Yorkers a complete line of Stetson Derby and Soft Hats; and has now, in addition to the Spring styles of Soft Hats, the only showing of Stetson Derbies in the city.

These include the famous "Featherweight" and the flexible Self-conforming Derbies—in the broadest possible variety of Spring blocks.

Among the Soft Hats are several new styles at present obtainable only from us.

Derby Hats, in black and various shades of brown, $3.50 and $5.

Soft Hats, in many shapes, in pearl, black and nutria, $3.50, $5 and $7.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway.

Suits for Boys

THE mere fact that Easter is looming up in the foreground—scarcely more than a week away, should bring your determination as to your boy's Spring Clothes to a head, right away.

A poultice for your inclination lies in these details of what's new among our stock of Boys' Suits:

At $1.50 to $3—Russian Blouse Suits, in the new long military shape, with bloomer trousers. In pretty wash materials—chambray, striped galatea; colors and white. Sizes 2½ to 6 years.

At $5—Double-breasted Suits, with extra trousers; of handsome blue serge. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At 50c—"Wanamaker Special" blouses and Shirt-waists, of madras and percale; with or without collars. Sizes 6 to 15 years. Second floor, Ninth st.

Golf and Baseball

LOCAL golf-links are gradually being turned over to the players, after being out of action for a space. The merry crack of the bat is heard on many a diamond, and the air is vibrant with the challenge and counter-challenge between baseball teams.

Our Sporting Goods Store has been awake all Winter, and now is better equipped than ever, at these first signs of activity, to supply everything that golfers and baseballists need—as well as the devotees of other sports. Certain details.

SPALDING'S BASEBALL GOODS.

Junior Catchers' Mitts, of tan leather; lace back; 25c.

Youth's Mitts; tan leather; well padded; lace back; 50c.

Youth's Mitts; extra quality buck face and finger-piece; strap and buckle back; $1.

Catchers' Mitts; extra large and heavily padded; special tanned leather face, finger-piece and back; $2.

Catchers' Mitts; Decker patent; face, sides and finger-piece of special tanned leather; heavily padded; back of selected buck with heavy sole leather protector; $3.

Infielders' Leather gloves, well padded, 25c.

Infielders' Buckskin Gloves, 50c and 75c.

Infielders' Gloves of brown leather; well padded; $1.

Fielders' Gloves, men's size; specially tanned leather; very durable; $1.75.

Infielders' Gloves of velvet-tanned buckskin; well padded; $2.50.

Base-balls, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25.

Baseball Bats, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, $1.

Baseball Protectors, $2, $3.50.

GOLF

B. G. I. Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, $1.50.

Nicholls' Special Drivers and Brassies, $2.25; Irons, $1.50.

Aberdeen Drivers and Brassies, 75c; Irons, 75c.

Heavy dark brown canvas Caddy Bags; leather-trimmed; outside half-pocket; $1.25 and $1.50.

Soft leather Caddy Bags, $3.50.

Calf leather Caddy Bags, $4.25, $4.50, $7.50, $12.

Wizard Golf Balls, $6 dozen.

Haskell Golf Balls, $5.25 dozen.

Kempshall Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.

Vardon Flyer Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.

Silvertop Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.

Henley Golf Balls, $3.25 dozen.

Annex Store, 86 East Ninth Street.

Oilcloths Under-Price

WE have a lot of Oilcloths of first quality in patterns which we wish to discontinue. They are perfect in every way, and well worth their regular prices, but the lots are broken, hence we offer them today at one-third less than usual. There are ample quantities in all patterns when the selling starts, but such an offering as this, at this season, should take them away rapidly. These are the prices:

40c Oilcloths at 27c. 30c Oilcloths at 20c

35c Oilcloths at 23c. 25c Oilcloths at 17c

Third floor.

Costumes for Women

THIS has been the busiest Spring season this store ever knew in costumes. Day after day public enthusiasm has thronged our Costume Store, selecting and buying in more liberal manner than ever before—true the stock has deserved it. In selecting the gowns for the present season we recognized no limitation until we had gathered every good thing to be found at home and abroad. Our foreign costumes have proven a delight to the refined women of New York. Never before have we pleased them so well, and yet our most important work has been along the more popular lines of garments, foreign as well as American.

Starting at the domestic dresses at $35 there is a most prodigal variety all the way up to the most elegant Paris model dresses at $600. Popular interest at the present time seems to center among the costumes of voile. These are shown at $35, $45 and with frequent price-steps up to $100 each.

In almost equal favor are the dresses of crepe de Chine. Very handsome models of these are marked at $50, $67.50, thence up to $140 and $145.

In addition to these superb regular lines we offer today a special group of costumes, some of which are odd dresses from our regular stock, others sample dresses of some of the best manufacturers. They present a very broad array of styles, including dress and street gowns. Today they are all marked at exactly half price. The values range from $75 to $200. Today they are marked $37.50 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Coats

Some Attractive Newcomers

THE combination of etamine, voile and net, with rich applique and embroidery, over a silk foundation, is something that Berlin tailors understand to perfection.

We have a particularly broad showing of these handsome Coats for women. The variety of styles is surprisingly large, the designs themselves are beautiful. Of some styles there is a full size-range; of others but one or two—thus insuring individuality.

Prices are moderate—so much so that, if duplicated in this country, the wraps would cost double. $25 to $180.

The collection of Coats, of black cloth, in special sizes—38 to 50—appeals to short-waisted or stout women who hitherto have had to have such garments made to order. $16.50 to $37.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Stylish GLOVES

For Women

WONDER where you will find another collection of women's fine gloves as complete as this? Hard to tell—nowhere, to our knowledge.

Just now, the new Spring Gloves are the chief point of interest—gloves for Easter, for the new costume.

A glance at various lines:

Victoria, 2-clasp kid, or 2-clasp pique kid, $1.65.
Victoria, 3-clasp overseam suede, $1.75.
Victoria, 2-clasp pique suede, $2.
Royale, 3-clasp kid and suede, overseam or pique, $1.50.
Princess May, suede and kid, $1.

All in the stylish Spring colorings, also white and black.

Tenth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed

AN especially attractive lot of Women's Embroidered and Lace-trimmed, Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, also others with one or two rows of insertion with lace edging, are offered today at a remarkably low price—

12½c Each

All are perfect, fresh and new; and many are easily worth double their present price. A windfall, to get such pretty handkerchiefs just before Easter, at this trifling price.

Broadway.

Embroidered Scarfs And Pillow Shams

THEY are attractively embroidered and appliqued on lawn of good quality; with hemstitched or embroidered edges.

Some of the Scarfs are in plain white, 36 inches long; others are in light blue on white, 36 in. and 54 in. long, with 32 in. Pillow Shams to match.

They were all imported to sell at $1 and $1.25 each; today at a clean-up price of

25 Cents Each

Basement.

The Spring Shoes

THE present season has produced many marked improvements in shoes. Common sense has been allied with good taste in producing shoes of distinctly better character than those of any preceding season. Oxford Shoes promise to be more popular than ever before for both men and women. Men's shoes are smart and trim as ever, without the eccentricities of shape that have been seen in the past.

Women's shoes no longer imitate the shapes designed for men. They have gone back to the womanly styles and light weights. Perhaps the most striking feature is the upward growth of the heels. This season they are higher than ever before, in the most extreme models; yet, as a whole, the new shoes for women are dainty, flexible and graceful in form.

The general demand for white dresses has also called forth white shoes, and they promise to be largely in evidence among smart women this season. Quite a number of styles are shown in tan shoes for sporting wear and country use. Tan shoes have a place that promises to be permanent for all kinds of outing wear.

Throughout the entire line of models are to be seen marks of betterment which we have secured for our new lines of shoes. Each new season finds us setting the standard higher and higher and demanding greater excellence or lower prices. Nowhere else will there be found such breadth of variety, nor shoes of such universally high character.

The full Spring lines are now complete for men, women and children. Easter selections can be made with a vast deal of satisfaction in the matter of styles, with the feeling of absolute security as to the serviceableness of the shoes and the low prices paid.

Men's Lace and Button Boots and Oxford Shoes, $3, $3.90 and $5.
Women's Boots and Shoes, $2, $3, $4 and $5.
Boys' and Girls' Shoes, $1.20 and $3.50.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Active April SILK Selling

NO wonder the aisles are crowded, and tables surrounded by eager buyers. For these are the Silks that women really want—not what they could just put up with—and offered at wonderfully low prices just when they want them.

This is not an aggregation of curious odds and ends, discarded patterns, off colors, and the like—but of brand-new, desirable, standard silks, in up-to-date designs and colorings. And our tremendous capacity for absorption, made these remarkable price-savings possible, in spite of the generally announced advances on silks. We simply cleaned up manufacturer's entire surplus stocks. Hence prices like these on Spring and Summer Silks:

Pongee Robes, $17.50 Each; worth $25 to $40
White Japanese Silks, 35c; worth 45c and 50c
Black Taffetas, 45c; worth 60c
Black Taffetas, 50c; worth 65c
Pin-striped Taffetas, 58c; worth 85c
Striped Tussah Pongees, 58c; worth $1
Polka-dot Liberty Satins, 58c; worth 85c
Guaranteed Black Taffetas, 65c; worth 85c
Dotted Taffetas, 68c; worth $1
Checked Louisines, 69c; worth 85c and $1
White Japanese Silks, 75c; worth $1
Boucle Checked Taffetas, 75c; worth $1
Printed Foulards, 68c; worth $1 and $1.25
Guaranteed Black Taffetas, 75c
Plain Black Foulards, 75c; worth $1
White Japanese Silks, 85c; worth $1.10 and $1.25
Shantung Pongees, 95c; worth $1.25
Yard-wide Black Taffetas, 95c, worth $1.25
Black Crepe de Chine, $1.15; worth $1.50
Yard-Wide Black Peau de Cygne, $1.50; worth $2

Rotunda and Basement.

Nemo Corsets

AMONG these excellent corsets the "self-reducing" models are most favorably known to women. Some of the newest models, however, deserve, and are earning, equal popularity; for example, the "Umbrella" and "Delta Dip" models; the former intended to improve the contour line of the hips; the latter a superbly stylish new design.

Besides affording a wide range of corsets suitable for different figures, the Nemo Corsets are splendidly made. They are reinforced at every point where bones or steels would have a tendency to push through. Some details:

At $1—Of white or drab jean; low bust, medium short full hips, for slender figures.

At $2—Of batiste; bias cut, dip over hips, low bust, trimmed with lace and ribbon; for slender and medium figures.

At $2.50—Of coutil; self-reducing; low bust, long dip hips, with straps across front to reduce and support abdomen. Is whalebone and fine sateen, $5.

At $3—"Umbrella" model; with curve gored hips, bias cut, dip hips, medium high bust. Also in fine batiste.

At $3.50—"Delta Dip;" of coutil; low bust, long spring hips with garters attached in front.

At $3.50—Of fine sateen; low bust, spring hips and military straps for garters, giving a full figure to a slender form. Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Silk Coats

THEY are about as pretty and at the same time, as practical, as any coats for Spring and Summer that you can imagine.

We have a wonderfully varied stock of them—the price-range, $7.50 to $40, indicates that.

Here are slight descriptions of some of the styles:

At $7.50—Coats of black taffeta and moire silk, in three-quarter length; inverted plaited back, circular cape with lace collar; lined with satcen. Sizes for 6 and 8 years.

At $10—Full-length Coats of black taffeta; collarless with cape effect and stole ends, and trimming of braid; yoke and sleeves lined.

At $11—Reefers of black peau de soie; double-breasted box front and back; deep sailor collar with trimming of braid and velvet.

At $12.75—Double-breasted box Coat of fine black peau de soie; white pearl buttons; lined throughout with white satin.

At $17.50—Full-length Coats of black peau de soie; box-plaited back; collarless effect with cape and trimmings of silk and ornaments; waist and sleeves lined.

Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Specially Priced Children's COATS

THESE are the charming little coats that children two to five years of age can wear from now on. The collection is particularly varied—beginning with pretty reefers of cloth at $1.50, and running up to $10, for dainty coats of peau de soie, trimmed in most attractive fashion.

We've been extremely modest in pricing them, as you'll admit when you see the collection. Some descriptions:

At $1.50 to $5—Reefers of cloth and serge; some with pique collars, others richly trimmed with braid; or in Russian blouse effect, collarless; colors are navy blue, red, tan and cadet blue.

At $5—Black peau de soie and changeable silk Reefers, three-quarter length; with fancy linen collars, edged with lace.

At $5.50 to $10—Coats of black peau de soie and red or blue changeable silk; short and three-quarter length; trimmed with fancy silk collars, silk braid or lace insertion.

At $4 to $6.50—Reefers of pongee-colored linen; sailor collars, trimmed with ribbon and lace insertion; or silk collars with applique or lace edge.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Slip Covers

Summer Suits for Your Furniture

TIME to think about them—to get them ready. They're essential to the proper protection of your furniture during the Summer. Comfortable to sit on, cool to look at, a saving of the wear on the upholstery, and protection from the dust that flies in through the open windows.

Our stock of Slip Coverings is broader and better than ever, as following details of the materials show. They include whatever is new in designs and colorings.

60-inch heavy German Linen, 55c yard.
50-inch heavy German Linen, 35c yard.
42-inch Irish Linen, 35c yard.
31-inch Cotton Damasks, 25c yard.
27-inch Imitation Linen, 15c yard.
Domestic and Imported Cretonnes, 15c to $1.75 yd.
Domestic and Imported Linen Taffetas, 40c to $2 yard.

Five thousand yards of Slip Coverings, including 31-inch cotton damasks, in figured stripes, in cream and drab; regularly 25c to 40c, reduced to 20c yard.

We are splendidly equipped to make your slip-covers for you—promptly and reasonably. Third floor.

Musicale

In the Annex

THE second of the series of musicales occurs in the Annex today between 12 M. and 5 P. M., in a specially arranged space adjoining the Musical Instrument Section. Voors' Orchestra—mandolins, guitars, and 'cello, will give an attractive program.

These Musicales will continue for a week, at the same hours.

It seems appropriate, in this connection, to say a word about our particularly fine collection of

Musical Instruments

which embraces Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos and other instruments of excellent quality and in a range of moderate prices:

MANDOLINS

At $15—Regal Mandolins; nine rosewood ribs, ebony finger boards, celluloid guard plate, pearl positions and pearl inlaid head-piece.
Other Regal Mandolins up to $125.

At $16—Fleur-de-Lis Mandolins; twenty-four rosewood ribs, inlaid stripe between each rib; ebony finger board and bridge, fancy pearl positions; sound hole and edge celluloid-bound.
Other Fleur-de-Lis Mandolins up to $22.

At $3.75—Premier Mandolins; nine mahogany ribs, inlaid stripe between each rib; mahogany finished neck, ebonized finger board and bridge, pearl positions; sound hole and edge celluloid-bound.
Other Premier Mandolins up to $12.

GUITARS

At $20—Regal Guitars of rosewood; mahogany neck, oval ebony finger board, ebony veneered head-piece; sound hole and top edge inlaid and bound with celluloid.
Other Regal Guitars up to $135.

At $13.50—Fleur-de-Lis Guitars of rosewood; ebony finger board, pearl positions, veneered head-piece; sound hole and edge inlaid and celluloid-bound.
Other Fleur-de-Lis Guitars up to $22.

At $3—Premier Guitars of rosewood; ebonized finger board, pearl positions, machine head.
Other Premier Guitars up to $13.

BANJOS

The Regal Banjos, from $20 to $75.
The Fairbanks Banjos, from $10 to $35.
The University Banjos, from $5 to $10.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

The Gem, $10. The Home, $30
The Standard, $20. The Triumph, $50.
The Edison new moulded Records, 50c each; $5 a dozen.

Also complete line of Phonograph Accessories, such as Horns, Horn Stands and Record Boxes.

Annex Store, 86 East Ninth street.

Pretty Things for Easter

OF course, you can give flowers and books, and jewelry, and what not at Easter—but the fact remains that the really appropriate remembrances are the Easter hares, chickens and eggs—of which every season produces a more fascinating variety. It's wonderful, how many changes facile designers can ring on so few notes.

The WANAMAKER showing for Easter gives the impression that every possible variety has been included in it—we don't think we've overlooked many. Eggs of satin, silk, paper, to hold candies—eggs that are candy themselves. Hen-roosts full of chickens, warrens full of rabbits—and dozens of other Easter-like fancies. Now is the best time to make selection—next week shopping won't be so comfortable.

We make especial terms with Sunday schools purchasing in quantity. Details:

Easter Eggs, of chocolate, 5c to $2.50; of nougat, 20c to 60c; of satin, 20c to $4; of paper, 4c to $2.50; of aluminum, 25c to 75c.

Rabbits, running, sitting or standing, of plush, cotton or papier mache, 5c to $12.50.

Chickens, of down, papier mache, cotton, silk or feathers, 5c to $2.50.

Ducks, Pigeons, Roosters, Peacocks, Storks, Squirrels, Swans, Geese, Pigs, Elephants, Pheasants, and so on, 5c to $6.50.

Foxy Grandpa and the Boys, 5c to $10.

Fancy Novelties, 25c to $5.

Candy Eggs, 20c and 25c lb.; 30c and 50c doz.

Basement.

Gibson Picture Plates

ARTISTIC housekeepers have given enthusiastic welcome to these Gibson Plates. They are unique, interesting, refined, and yet quite inexpensive.

They are made by the famous Doulton Works and present a series of twenty-four pictures, by Charles Dana Gibson, known as "The Widow and Her Victims." Each drawing is an exact reproduction from Mr. Gibson's originals, and shows with exact detail and fidelity the lines and treatment of the subjects which he has so superbly portrayed. The plates are 12¼ inches in diameter. The picture is reproduced in plain black on white background, with a border design of old English of the famous rich flow blue Doulton decoration. Each plate is wrought of genuine English porcelain, and bears the famous Doulton hall-mark.

These plates are sold separately, of course, at 50c, but inasmuch as there are just two dozen subjects in the complete collection, a great many artistic housekeepers will no doubt buy them in the complete set of twenty-four plates for $12.

They are admirably adapted for wall decorations for dining-rooms, dens or boudoirs. Basement.

Black Sateen Petticoats

NEW styles keep coming in, so that you'll find these Sateen Petticoats just a little different from those you saw before. Some of the last comers are indicated here:

At $1.25—Circular flounce forming four small ruffles.
At $1.50—Finished with two-side plaited ruffle, trimmed with black and white braid.
At $1.75—Three graduated ruffles finished with plaits.
At $2—Deep flounce finished with small ruffle.
At $2.25—Knife-plaited flounce, finished with circular ruffle.
At $2.75—Circular flounce, finished with hemstitched plaits.
Other styles at 85c to $3.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A RUSSIAN REFORM UKASE

Peasants' Joint Responsibility for Taxation Abolished.

The Edict Affects the Contributors of 63 Per Cent. of the Direct Revenue—Precedence Given to Local Taxes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times announces that an imperial ukase has been issued abolishing the peasants' joint liability for taxation. The edict is issued in pursuance of the recent manifesto of the Czar.

The ukase, says the correspondent, puts an end to the oppressive and unjust system of making the industrious and frugal pay for the thriftless and lazy. Steps toward its abolition were taken in the '80s, but a far-reaching reform was impossible till the system of tax gathering was reorganized, enabling the administration to collect taxes from individual peasants. This was done a few years ago, and the system was mitigated accordingly, but the complete abolition of collective responsibility was postponed till it was seen how the new method of tax collection worked in practice.

Experience has now shown, says the correspondent, that collective responsibility, which has become very unpopular, is no longer necessary, and its complete abolition is decreed. The reform affects forty-six Governments and the contributors of 63 per cent. of the direct taxes.

The ukase gives precedence to local taxes over State taxes, thus enabling the Zemstvos to collect the whole amount of the taxes due to them, which formerly was impossible. For example, in 1901 the Zemstvos collected only 75 per cent. of the taxes due; in some provinces only 25 per cent.

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM.

Meeting Votes Against Introduction of Asiatics, but the Question Is Not Regarded as Decided.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 3.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says that in spite of the overwhelming vote against Asiatic labor at a meeting on Wednesday night the question cannot be said to be decided. Both the principal speakers at the meeting showed themselves to be uninformed, the mover of the resolution talking about 100,000,000 available natives of Africa, including Boers and Arabs.

Both speakers, says the correspondent, assumed what is really the crux of the question, that there is sufficient African labor, but it is only if this proves untrue that any one proposes to introduce Asiatics. Every effort will be made to procure African natives. If these are not forthcoming, then, when starvation faces a large portion of the thousands coming monthly to the Rand in consequence of the main industry being at a standstill, the question must be rediscussed.

At any rate, the correspondent adds, if the Asiatics come, the Californian mistake will not be repeated. They will come under contract at the outset. They will not be introduced promiscuously and an attempt made to indenture them afterwards.

SEDITION IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 3.—It would appear, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, that the revolutionary agitation is beginning to penetrate into the Russian army. Two artillery officers, named Vassilieff and Grigorieff, were recently arrested for political offences and imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a number of officers and military officials were arrested at Kieff in connection with the same affair.

A special section for political offences has been formed in the Department of Military Justice.

THE REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

Sultan's Uncle Telegraphs from Melilla to Tangier for Troops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 3.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says that Amaranl Sheraf, the uncle of the Sultan, who went to the Riff country to collect troops, has been obliged to telegraph to Tangier from Melilla for soldiers. None can be spared. Amarani describes the situation as serious.

The news from Southern Morocco is disquieting. All is quiet in Tangier.

KING EDWARD AT LISBON.

Immense Crowds Greet Him with Great Enthusiasm.

LISBON, April 2.—The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward on board, arrived in the Tagus to-day from Portsmouth, and was saluted by the warships and forts. The yacht steamed up the estuary, followed by the escorting British and Portuguese cruisers, and anchored opposite Black Horse Square, where an immense crowd had assembled, the windows and roofs of the houses and every other point of vantage being packed with people.

Another royal salute was fired as King Carlos embarked at the Arsenal on board the ancient royal galley, which is beautifully decorated with carvings, is thirty-six feet long, and is manned by eighty men, who pull forty oars. The warships manned sides and yards, and the sailors cheered as the State galley, followed by a number of other galleys, proceeded to the Victoria and Albert.

The interview between their Majesties on board the Victoria and Albert lasted an hour and a half, after which a procession was formed and the two Kings came ashore. The historic galley on which were the Kings led the way. It was followed by a flotilla of various craft. Their Majesties' progress was accompanied by salvos of artillery, and the sailors of the warships again manned sides.

On landing King Edward and King Carlos were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. Both wore Admirals' uniforms. King Edward looked in the best of health, and, accompanied by the King of Portugal, walked to a reception pavilion where the Presidents of the two legislative houses and other notabilities were presented. The royal party then entered six ancient State coaches, the last of which, drawn by eight horses, was occupied by their Majesties.

The procession received a great ovation along the route from immense crowds of spectators. The costumes of the country people, the decorations of the streets, and the bright sunshine contributed to the brilliancy of the royal progress through the city.

VENEZUELAN CONGRESS RATIFIES THE PROTOCOLS.

But Provides That Its Action Is Not to be a Precedent—Orders Denunciation of Italian Treaty of 1861.

CARACAS, March 31.—Congress, in a secret meeting, has authorized President Castro to fulfill the obligations embodied in the British, German, and Italian protocols, but only as an extraordinary act, without giving them legal sanction, so as not to establish a precedent.

One of the resolutions adopted by Congress is as follows:

"The Congress of Venezuela, considering that the interpretation given in the protocols signed with Italy on Feb. 14 to the treaty of June 19, 1861, and the amplification or modification of some of its clauses, render impossible the continued existence of this treaty, since such action is in flagrant contradiction of some of its original stipulations and of the principles which, by virtue of the treaty, have been mutually observed by both parties,

"Resolves to call on the Federal Executive to exercise, with the shortest possible delay, the power contained in Article XXVII. of the said treaty, with respect to its denunciation."

Congress, after passing the resolutions, adjourned, as a protest of indignant patriotism against the protocols.

The Senate to-day voted to authorize the Government to contract one or more loans specially devoted to the conversion of Venezuela's internal and external debts.

AMERICAN FORCE LANDED AT SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

Bluejackets Guarding the Consulate General—The Situation Very Serious.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, April 2.—The situation in Santo Domingo City is very critical. The commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, which has arrived at Santo Domingo from this port, yesterday landed a detachment of fifty bluejackets to guard the United States Consulate General in that city.

A shell fired last night by the Dominican cruiser Presidente, which is on the side of President Vasquez, fell on the German Consulate. The damage done, however, was purely material, as the projectile happily did not burst.

A battle lasting three hours took place yesterday morning between the Government troops and the revolutionists on the banks of the River Ozama, which flows into the sea at Santo Domingo. A hundred men were killed or wounded.

President Vasquez demands the surrender of Santo Domingo City, but the revolutionists are disposed to resist up to the last moment.

SANTO DOMINGO, March 31.—The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived here yesterday and established a signal station on the shore.

A severe encounter is reported to have taken place yesterday between the Government troops and the rebels at San Antonio de Guerra, about twenty miles from this city. It is said that 146 men were killed or wounded.

The rebels, while crossing the river this morning, were attacked by the Government troops, and an hour's fighting ensued.

The Clyde Line steamer New York, from New York March 18, which reached San Pedro de Macoris on March 28, has not yet arrived here, where she is due, and has apparently been prevented from proceeding by the authorities at San Pedro de Macoris.

All communication with and news from the interior is interrupted, and business is practically suspended. A quantity of arms and ammunition was shipped to-day on a gunboat, which is in the hands of the rebels, for an unknown destination.

The situation is critical. It is impossible to foresee the future developments.

DANES CHEER THE KAISER.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—The German Emperor arrived here to-day from Kiel and received a most cordial greeting from thousands of spectators and from a great gathering of diplomats and civil and military authorities.

The population turned out en masse to welcome the Emperor. When the imperial yacht Hohenzollern anchored at 5 o'clock the Danish warships and the forts fired salutes. There was great cheering, the bands playing the German anthem and the artillery thundered salutes when the Kaiser, wearing an Admiral's uniform, stepped on the landing stage, where he was met by King Christian, who was accompanied by the Princes of the Danish royal family.

PRESIDENT YOAKUM BULLISH.

Official announcement is likely to be made during the coming week of the terms of the merger of the Rock Island and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Companies. The financiers who have chief interest in the big transaction are now in New York. D. G. Reid and W. B. Leeds of the Rock Island have returned, the former from Europe and the latter from Florida; and yesterday President B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco arrived from St. Louis. It was stated that a conference between the principals was held last night, but all were non-committal to inquirers.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, however, Mr. Yoakum spoke with enthusiasm regarding business development all over the Southwest. He said:

"I have been busying myself with a Southwestern inspection tour for a fortnight past. What I saw was prosperity on every hand—prosperity expanding. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of new land are preparing for cultivation, while manufacturing industries are starting up in all sections, with merchants, farmers, stockmen, and mechanics prosperous—only the railroad people unhappy, owing to their inability to move with promptness the extraordinary business offering, while the splendid prospects of the wheat crop, facing them for movement in a few months, add more grief to the present over-taxed capacity of the roads.

"Every railway in the Southwest is purchasing additional equipment and building new tracks and establishing new facilities endeavoring to catch up with increasing consignors. New York impresses me as the only place where hard times and panicky conditions prevail. As soon as a man gets a few whiffs of the Wall Street atmosphere and listens to the fellows who watch the ticker, he is expected to realize that the country is rushing to ruin unless the Secretary of the Treasury comes to the rescue and Congress enacts more liberal financial laws.

"Concerning the talk of the over-issue of good securities, the facts are that this country has reached a state of development that means entirely new conditions compared with what we have ever had before. And increased facilities in every line of business are as essential to enable the railroads to take care of increased business, as was the necessity to construct the railroads originally. Just one Southwestern trip will be enough to cure the sorriest pessimist that Wall Street knows."

THIEF IN MINISTER'S GARB.

Detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station are scouring the fashionable residence section along the lower part of Central Park West for a middle-aged man, dressed as a prosperous clergyman, who they believe to have stolen about $4,000 worth of clothing and jewelry from that neighborhood within the past few months.

The man appeared at the home of Albert P. Massey, a lawyer, at 107 West Seventy-second Street, late Wednesday and rented a room which had been advertised. Then he used the house telephone to call up, as he said, his hotel and ask that his trunk and valise be sent along. Promising to pay his first rent when his belongings came he asked to retire. The trunk and bag were promptly delivered. The man was alone with them for a little time. Then he reported that the hotel had sent him the wrong baggage and he telephoned to have it taken away.

The expressman came with surprising promptness and removed the articles which seemed heavier going out than coming in. The clerical man hurried away at the same time, and after he was gone, bag and baggage, it was found that $500 worth of fine raiment belonging to the family and lodgers had also disappeared.

PERIL OF BALKAN CRISIS

Situation Similar to That Before the Russo-Turkish War.

SERVIA IS AFRAID OF TURKEY

Reinforcing Frontier Troops and May Call Out Reserves—Another Russian Warning to Bulgaria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 3.—According to all accounts from the Balkans, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, the situation is much the same as on the eve of the Bulgarian atrocities before the Russo-Turkish war.

The correspondent says the Albanian complication almost leads to the conclusion that the powers have once more reckoned without their host.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says disturbances and conflicts with bloodshed are reported from Kumanovo (near Uskub) and Okhrida, (Vilayet of Monastir.)

The Times's Vienna correspondent says the article published in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya rebuking France in regard to her Macedonian policy seems to please the Neue Freie Presse, which says "Russia has no idea of letting her French ally spit in her Oriental soup,' adding that Russia demands obedience to her orders to France to keep quiet, and will not brook any trifling with her authority with the Balkan peoples.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, April 2.—The Belgrade correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse telegraphs that, owing to the massing of Turkish troops on the old Servian frontier, Servia has reinforced her frontier garrisons and is contemplating calling up the reserves.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—Details of the attack on M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, show that it was made by an Albanian sentry, one of whose relatives had been killed in the fighting at Mitrovitza.

The Consul, who was accompanied by a Turkish escort, was on his way to inspect the batteries which finally repulsed the Albanians who attacked Mitrovitza, when the sentry deliberately shot M. Stcherbina in the back, the bullet traversing the renal region and inflicting a serious wound. The sentry also fired at the Consular Kavass (military courier) but missed him. The other soldiers of the guard then hurried up and shot the Albinian sentinel, inflicting mortal wounds.

PARIS, April 2.—The Foreign Office has been officially advised that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered a division of troops to the scene of the recent outbreaks of Albanians.

Official advices say the Albanians, who unsuccessfully attacked Mikrovitza, numbered 2,000, representing the element opposing the plan of reforms which Austria and Russia formulated and which Turkey accepted.

The officials here consider that the Albanian opposition to the reforms creates a serious complication, and they accept the Sultan's action in dispatching large reinforcements to Albania as evidence of the Turkish Government's determination to carry out the reform project.

Another official dispatch announces that Russia has given Bulgaria definite and emphatic notification that, in case of the resistance of the Bulgarian settlers in Turkey to the Sultan's reforms brings on a Turkish-Bulgarian conflict, Bulgaria must not count on any support, moral or material, from Russia. This is considered to be further evidence of the purpose of the Powers not to interfere with the Russian plans as long as he is carrying out in good faith the Powers' project for reforms.

NO AUTOMOBILE RACES ON THE NICE-LA TURBIE ROAD.

Forbidden as a Result of the Death of Count Zborowski—Baron de Pallange Still Alive.

NICE, April 2.—As a result of the death of Count Elliott Zborowski of New York, yesterday, the Prefect has put a stop to the further use of the Nice-La Turbie course for automobiles, and has prohibited a mile race which was to take place next Sunday on the Promenade des Anglais. His action was due to orders received from the Minister of the Interior.

Contradictory reports were circulated yesterday concerning Baron de Pallange, who acted as chauffeur for Count Zborowski. He developed typhoid, but the Baron did not succumb to his injuries, and the physicians in attendance upon him express the hope that he will recover, if complications do not ensue. He had sufficiently recovered to-day to give details of the accident.

The Baron said Count Zborowski was extremely nervous, and made the mistake of going at a speed of 90 kilometers, which rendered it impossible to turn sharply at the point in the road where it was necessary to do so.

BANGS & CO. TO DISAPPEAR.

Famous Auction Concern Sold to John Anderson, Jr.—Great Book Collections It Dispersed.

Fletcher H. Bangs, owing to continued ill health has been forced to retire from business and has sold the interests of Bangs & Company, book auctioneers, 91 Fifth Avenue, to John Anderson, Jr., of 20 West Thirtieth Street. Auction sales of books previously arranged will be carried out and then the house that has been identified with some of the greatest book sales in this country, famous for the gatherings of book lovers, men of letters and men of millions, will be a thing of the past. The business will be continued under the name of the purchaser. Mr. Anderson has been interested in book making and selling for many years and is a descendant of Alexander Anderson, the famous American engraver on wood.

The house of Bangs & Co. was started in 1829 by Lemuel Bangs. He was the junior member of the firm of McElrath & Bangs, publishers and booksellers at 85 Chatham Square. Later the business was conducted at 196 Broadway, under the name of Bangs, Richards & Platt. Subsequently the business was removed to 204 Broadway. In 1849 the firm became Bangs, Platt & Co. The name was changed again in 1852 to Bangs, Brother & Co.; the place of business being at 13 Park Row. The next change was in 1858, when the firm was reorganized under the title of Bangs (E. K.), Merwin & Co. In 1876 the name was once more changed to Bangs (F. H.) & Co. The business was moved to Broadway and Fourth Street. Three years later it was moved to 706 Broadway. In 1896 Bangs & Co. moved to Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Fletcher H. Bangs, the principal member of the reigning firm, became connected with it in December 1876. Mr. Merwin, the auctioneer, is the son of the member of the old firm in which his father's name was included.

Among the great book collections dispersed in the auction rooms were those of E. B. Corwin, in November, 1856; John Allan, in May, 1864 (this country's first important book sale); John A. Rice, in March, 1870 (a Chicago collection, the finest library, at that time, in the middle West); Thomas W. Field, in May, 1875; George T. Strong, in November, 1878; Dr. O'Callaghan, in December, 1882; Hamilton Cole, in April, 1890; Dr. George H. Moore, in May, 1893, and February, 1894; Charles B. Foote, in November, 1894, and January and February, 1895; Henry W. Sewall, in November and December, 1896, and January, 1897; Charles W. Frederickson, in May, 1897; Henry T. Cox, in April, 1899; William Harris Arnold, in January and May, 1901; and Marshall C. Lefferts, in April, 1903.

"IMPROVES WITH USE."

HARDMAN PIANO.

FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST., N. Y.

MUST GIVE TRANSFERS FOR ALL CITY CAR LINES

Passenger Wins Suit Against the Interurban Company.

Judge Worcester Says the Law Makes the Giving of Transfers Compulsory—Company Will Appeal.

Judge F. J. Worcester in the Eleventh District Municipal Court yesterday handed down a decision for the plaintiff in the case of Paul Blume against the Interurban Street Railway, which was brought to determine the right of the road to refuse transfers at points of intersection other than those determined by itself.

Blume, on Feb. 23 last, asked for a transfer from a Third and Amsterdam Avenue car to an Eighth Avenue car, both southbound, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and upon a return trip similarly asked for a transfer in the opposite direction. On Feb. 25 he asked for a transfer from a Broadway car to a Twenty-third Street car eastbound, and later asked for a transfer from a Twenty-third Street car to a Third Avenue car. In all of these cases he was refused.

He therefore brought suit, backed by the West Side Committee of One Hundred, under Section 104 of the railway law, which provides that every railway corporation "wholly within the limits of any city or village" shall issue upon demand and without extra charge a transfer entitling the passenger holding it to one continuous trip "to any part or portion of such railroad." For refusal to issue such a transfer a fine of $50 was provided.

The principal contentions of the defendant corporation in the Blume case were that the lines of the Metropolitan system in question, belonging to the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Roads, the latter held by the Metropolitan under lease, were owned by the Interborough Company, a road not "wholly within" the limits of New York; that in the terms of the lease of the Third Avenue to the Metropolitan Road it was provided that the one line should not transfer to the other, but only each to its own intersecting branches, and that since both the lines in question were in operation prior to the enactment in 1883 of a law of which Section 104 is a re-enactment, a lease could be entered into free of conditions imposed by a later statute.

In the opinion the court holds, first, that since all the lines of the Metropolitan system are brought under one management and operated in the same interests, the effect is the same whether the Interurban Road is considered to be the owner or not, and that as it is a corporation owning a railroad it is amenable to the penalties imposed on such railroad by the statute. Second, the court holds that the authority of the Legislature in exercising its powers cannot be limited by provisions of contracts entered into between individuals or corporations.

The regulation of fares, says Judge Worcester, has been held to be entirely within the rights of the Legislature, since "railroad corporations hold their property and exercise their functions for the public benefit, and are therefore subject to Legislative control." Still further, Judge Worcester says it cannot be argued that the giving of transfers at the points indicated would cause necessarily any diminution of business or affect the salability of the road, because the whole transfer proposition is one of business primarily, aimed at promoting traffic.

He concludes: "The same questions are involved in the giving of transfers at Broadway and Twenty-third Street as at other points. The law is compulsory and they must be given."

James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the West Side Committee of One Hundred, and one of the counsel in this case, said yesterday:

"I regard the decision as the most important victory for better transit in years. It means that at every intersection of its lines within the limits of New York, the Interurban road must furnish transfers. It means a more general distribution of the traffic and in that way congestion will be relieved. If all passengers hereafter refused transfers will take note of the numbers of the car and conductor where transfer was refused and of the car and conductor with which the trip was continued and will pay the second fare under protest, our committee will advise them."

Mr. Lehmaier also called attention to the fact that the Foley, Goodsell, L'Hommedieu, Bedell, Grady and Cadin bills now pending in Albany were all means taken by the Interurban road to circumvent limiting statutes, particularly the Foley bill, which would allow a railroad to pay one fine of $100 for all past violations of the transfer law and provides that all future prosecution must be undertaken by the Attorney General on behalf of the State.

Ambrose F. McCabe, counsel for the Interurban road, said that an appeal would be taken at once to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. That appeal, he thought, would be heard in June.

POLICE ACCUSED OF OPPRESSION.

Justice Gaynor Refuses to Dismiss Complaint Against Capt. Summers.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, sitting in Mineola yesterday, denied a motion to dismiss the complaint of oppression against Police Captain Patrick Summers and three of his officers, made by Michael McFaddin, who keeps a cigar store on Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and testimony in the case will begin before him to-day.

McFaddin charges that the police, saying they suspected gambling there, took virtual possession of his place for eleven days last month, members of the force being stationed outside and refusing to go away.

Justice Gaynor says that the entering of private premises by the police without a warrant under such circumstances as are alleged is a condition that cannot be tolerated.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:44	Sun sets	6:29
		Moon sets	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:30	Gov. Isl'd	11:30
		H. Gate	1:32
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	
		H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) APRIL 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Yucatan	12:00 M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Croix and St. Lucia	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Port au Prince and Jacmel	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra and Porto Rico	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caslida, Argentine, Para, and Druguay	9:00 A. M.	
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	
Minnetonka, London		10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuban ports	12:30 P. M.	
Prinz Wilhelm II., Haiti, Trinidad and Guiana	10:00 A. M.	
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples		

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street. Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Our Sale of High-Grade Suits for Men

Will have spent itself after Saturday. No wonder. Garments such as these rarely go a-begging when they are offered at twenty-five per cent. under value—especially at the very advent of a season. No matter how critical your taste may be, you will find it expressed in more than one of these suits.

Class 1.—Spring Sack Suits, single breasted models, of the newest Cheviots, Tweeds, Worsted Cheviots, Cassimeres and Smooth-Surface Worsted fabrics, in the new gray and brown mixtures which have found favor for spring service. Value $20.00 Special at $15.00

Class 2.—Spring Suits for Business or Semi-Dress Service, of Smooth-Surface Worsteds, Cheviot Worsteds or Imported Scotch Tweeds, in designs that are rarely found in ready-for-service apparel, and which are for the most part exclusive. Value $25.00 Special at $19.00

Southwark, Antwerp and Havre ..... 9:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Tennyson, Brazil and Argentine Republic ..... 10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples and Genoa 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

Leon XIII., Cadiz and Genoa .....

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda and West Indies ..... 6:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen ..... 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Wednesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sunday at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

(Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Achilles. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 110, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 129 and up to April 118, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 124, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 118 and up to April 125, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada," or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) APRIL 3.

Belgravia, Hamburg, March 20.
Bolivia, Naples, March 14.
Deutschland, Hamburg, March 28.
El Cid, Galveston, March 28.
Havana, Havana, March 31.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 1.
Leon XIII., Havana, March 30.
Main, Bremen, March 19.
Nicomedia, Hamburg, March 21.
Perugia, Naples, March 20.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, March 17.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 21.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, April 2.
Ballia, Gibraltar, March 28.
Coamo, San Juan, March 31.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 27.
Kentucky, Christiania, March 21.
Koenigin Luise Bremen, March 23.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 28.
Yucatan, Santiago, March 28.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

La Bretagne, Havre, March 28.
Minneapolis, London, March 26.

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 26.
Comas, New Orleans, April 1.
Duc di Galliera, Gibraltar, March 28.
El Dorado, Galveston, March 31.
Kroonland, Antwerp, March 28.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Cevic, Liverpool, March 28.
Dagobert, Liverpool, March 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 1.
Minnespolis, Southampton, March 28.

Arrived

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Boulenco, Marseilles, &c., March 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) De Marchi, Genoa, &c., March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Hirsel, Feitzmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Genoa, &c., March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) Smith, Porto Padre, &c., March 23, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Otta, (Nor.,) Leichnasen, Cienfuegos, March 25, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Mobile, March 24, via Brunswick, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS George W. Clyde, Rich, Georgetown, S. C., March 28, via Wilmington, N. C., 30th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, March 30, via Charleston, 31st, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston, March 26, via Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Foxhall, Rose, Porto Plata, March 27, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 1st.

SS Sabine, (Br.,) Gibson, Santos, &c., March 4, with coffee to Arbuckle Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS San Juan, Sampson, San Juan, &c., March 19, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS City of Washington, Byrne, Colon, March 27, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Anchored at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS El Monte, Maxson, New Orleans, March 29, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, strong; cloudy, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for Galveston.
SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau, &c.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

MAJORITY ALWAYS RULES.

That is why there are more Young's Hats worn than any other make. The Majority have decided that they are the best that skill and money can produce and all sold at a popular price.
Why not join the Majority?

500 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - Near 42d
199 BROADWAY, - - - - Near Dey
605-609 BROADWAY, - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton Street

B & K

WASHABLE SUITS

Suits for Children from 2½ to 10 in Washable Materials, $1.00 to $3.00

These are sold practically at cost just to tempt Mothers to Cooper Square.
English Straw Hats that really come from England. $1.25 Knee Breeches for 50 cents.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AT DEKALB AVENUE.
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 P. M.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG

PRESENT THEIR SPRING STYLES IN

WOMEN'S SHIRTS

in Silk, Linen, Madras, Cheviot, Flannel, etc.

EXCLUSIVE---ELEGANT.

See name and trade mark. The recognized mark of *character* and *perfection* in Haberdashery for Men and Women. At leading stores.

Water Cures Diabetes.

It is Allouez Magnesia Spring Water

Bottled as it flows from the Allouez Springs at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Drink this water and your disease will disappear. Proved in thousands of cases of Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, and Gout.

Let me send you a booklet with full particulars and record of cures.
Write or telephone.

HENRY T. HODGSKIN, Gen. Agent
68 Broad Street, New York.
'Phone 3627 Broad.

88 La Savoie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
88 Neckar, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
88 Orion, for Fajardo, P. R.
88 Nora, (Nor.,) for Hillsboro, N. B.
88 Beckenham, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
88 Cape Comino, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
88 Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
88 Lugano, (Ger.,) for Valparaiso, Iquique, &c.
passed Dunnet Head yesterday.
88 Monterey, for Havana and Mexican ports.
88 Atlas, for Galveston.
88 Bluefields, for Baltimore.
Steam yacht Nomis, for ——
88 Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 2.—SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:17 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
88 Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, for New York, sld. from Bermuda at 9:15 A. M. to-day.
88 Alabama, (Dan.,) Capt. Goetzsche, from Boston and New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head yesterday.
88 Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Blanchard, from New York for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.
88 Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:25 P. M. to-day.
88 Barotse, (Br.,) Capt. Bean, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay yesterday.
88 Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.
88 Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Glade, from New York via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.
88 Ormidale, (Br.,) Capt. Butler, from New York, arr. at Buenos Ayres to-day.

SHAMROCK III.'S THIRD SPIN

New Yacht Again Sails Faster Than Former Cup Challenger.

Spinnaker Set for First Time in Contest on Principle of America's Cup Races—Yachts Meet Off Weymouth Next Week.

GOUROCK, Scotland, April 2.—As in her previous trials here, the Shamrock III. today proved to be a remarkably speedy boat in light winds. It is to sail under these conditions, that prevail in American waters during the month of August and early September, that the new yacht was designed and built. In the eyes of the most expert yachtsmen who are familiar with the conditions, the Shamrock III. meets all the requirements admirably. She is minutes better than the Shamrock I., showing a fair degree of superiority at every point. Sir Thomas Lipton is reasonably enthusiastic over the new cup challenger, and his spirit is seconded and shared by the English lovers of yachting and the followers of the sport.

The third and last of the series of trials of the Shamrock III. in these waters was held to-day under conditions similar to those of yesterday. The wind had rather less strength, but it was fresh and squally at times. This was welcomed, as yesterday's display of the challenger for the America's Cup left a suspicion among some yachtsmen that there might be conditions under which the Shamrock I. could almost, if not quite, hold the new boat. The latter's gear, which was stretched under yesterday's strain, was set up afresh yesterday evening.

The boats started on the first trial this morning from off Toward Point. There sheets were trimmed and they reached in close company till abeam of Skelmorlie Buoy, where they luffed and beat to windward to Rothesay, three miles. In cross-tacking in a fresh breeze the challenger again showed great ability on this important point of sailing, and went further ahead and further to windward on every tack, and in a half hour's sailing beat the Shamrock I. by four minutes.

The next trial was a spinnaker run down the wind. The breeze was steady and of moderate strength. The Shamrock I. was given a lead of exactly one minute, but in a twenty minutes' run the challenger closed the gap, overlapped her, and ten minutes later had drawn clear ahead, the distance covered being between four and five miles. Although the challenger proved faster in this run before the wind, she hardly demonstrated the superiority expected.

After starting on another turn to windward, from Largs to Rothesay, about six miles, the Shamrock III. again outfooted her opponent on every tack. The wind freshened, but the fresher it became the better it seemed to suit the new boat, which finished this beat to windward half a mile ahead. On turning, the yachts set their spinnakers for another trial down the wind. The Shamrock I. was about three minutes astern at the start, but with a better wind from the bay she shortened the gap until she was barely two minutes behind. These positions were maintained to the end of the run.

Starting on another beat back across the firth, the Shamrock III. excelled all her previous performances on this point of sailing and gained considerably over a mile on a beat of about five miles, and when they squared away for the run home she led by a mile and a half. On the broad, easy reach up channel the Shamrock I. had the advantage of a big, smashing ibtopsail against a small similar sail on the Shamrock III. Nevertheless the former was not able to hold the challenger, which dropped her rapidly astern.

To-day's trials were planned on the principle of the motor of the America's Cup races, the yachts going to windward and to leeward, and were chiefly remarkable for the first appearance of the challenger under her spinnaker, which contains more cloth than any ever made. It hoists 140 feet, is 70 feet across the foot, and is exceptionally full-bellied.

This finished the trials on the Clyde. They will be resumed off Weymouth early next week with set races over measured courses. The Shamrock I. leaves here to-night in tow for Weymouth. The challenger and the Erin leave Gourock Saturday. It is expected that the two yachts will race again on Tuesday.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB ACTIVE.

Club Book Just Issued Contains Names of 418 Members.

According to the book of the Automobile Club of America for the current year, which has just been issued, the total membership of the organization is 418, divided as follows: Active members, 346; associate members, 72. There are 542 automobiles owned by members of the club and 167 more have been ordered. The book also contains the rules for the Bennett Cup and a list of other automobile clubs, both in this country and abroad.

Notice also has been given that the weekly "club nights" have been discontinued and in future the clubrooms will be kept open until midnight, instead of closing at 11 o'clock as heretofore. A bar has been established and is now open.

HORSE SHOW AT LAKEWOOD.

Twenty-nine Classes in Which Those of Social Prominence Will Exhibit Their Favorites.

The Country Club of Lakewood is making special preparations for its horse show to be held April 24 and 25. It will be the club's first horse show, and there is considerable interest manifested in the event. The prize list consists of twenty-nine classes, divided into competitions for roadsters, pacers, horses in harness, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies, and jumpers. There will also be a race for ponies the last day of the show.

Entries for the horse show close Thursday, April 16, and should be sent to W. S. Bliss, Assistant Secretary, Lakewood, N. J. All exhibits must be owned by amateurs except in the roadster and pacer classes, which are open to all. The Horse Show Committee is as follows:

Irving T. Bush, Chairman; William A. Hamilton, Secretary and Treasurer; William S. Bliss, Assistant Secretary; James G. Batterson, Samuel E. Beard, J. Insley Blair, Arthur Brisbane, Albert S. Bradshaw, Arthur S. Claflin, F. C. Collier, Cornelius Fellows, Charles J. Fisk, Frank M. Freeman, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Frank J. Gould, Dwight M. Harris, H. L. Herbert, James N. Hyde, Henry A. James, Charles L. Lindley, Jasper Lynch, John Miley, Clarence H. Mitchell, J. Robert Moore, William Murray, Benjamin Nicoll, Joseph B. O'Donohue, Jr., James Parmelee, F. S. Pendleton, E. Robbins Wolfe, Thomas L. Watson, Howard Willets, and Clarence M. Reef.

PLANNING FOR RIFLE TESTS.

George Gould Among the Twenty-one Members to Arrange for National Trophy Shoot.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Secretary of War has issued a circular announcing the regulations prescribed for the tests for a National trophy and medals and other prizes for marksmanship in accordance with the provisions of the last army appropriation act. These tests will be conducted under the direction of a board of twenty-one members, of whom eight will consist of the President and the Board of Trustees of the National Rifle Association. Eight will be selected by the Secretary of War from the country at large, and five from the War Department, the army, navy, and Marine Corps.

The members of this board are announced as follows: From the regular establishment—William Carey Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War; Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army; Lieut. Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps; Major J. P. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry; Lieut. F. H. Hill, United States Navy.

Trustees of the National Rifle Association—Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association; Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding National Guard of New York; Gen. George H. Harries, commanding National District of Columbia; Gen P. Farmer Wanser, commanding National Guard of New Jersey; Gen. Lawson Lawrason Sligo, Inspector of Rifle Practice, National Guard of Maryland; Col. Henry Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General, Ohio; Major David S. B. Chew, Inspector of Rifle Practice, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and T. A. Haskell of New York.

From the Country at Large—Gen. James A. Drain, Adjutant General, State of Washington; Gen. L. M. Oppenheimer, Austin, Texas; Col. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.; Col. Thomas F. Cooke, Des Moines, Iowa; Col. James A. Frye, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Boston; Col. O. C. Young, First Illinois Cavalry; Major Carl A. Wagner, Inspector of Rifle Practice, State of Michigan; George Gould, New York City; Recorder, Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, Assistant Secretary National Rifle Association.

The board will meet at the War Department on April 15 to frame and report for approval such further regulations as may be necessary.

CLARKSON'S NEW CURVE.

Harvard Pitcher Develops Something New Upon Which Great Hopes Are Based.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 2.—Walter Clarkson, Harvard's star pitcher and Captain of the Crimson baseball nine, has a new curve. It is swift in drop, and is likely to baffle Yale's baseball men when the rival teams meet on Soldiers' Field this year.

Clarkson has never pitched an in-drop before; in fact, few pitchers are able to get a curve of this description. Chesbro, who coached the baseball candidates during their early work in the batting cage, first suggested it to Clarkson, and since then he has been practicing faithfully in perfecting it. The curve is a very speedy one, which breaks about eight feet from the plate and comes shooting in and down with amazing evasiveness. Clarkson delivers it with a queer sort of side motion, which is not quite underhanded, but still has that peculiar twist, which makes a quick, sharp curve. Few batmen are able to hit it during their initiation, and even after long practice it is an extremely difficult ball to strike. Clarkson and Bob Kernan practice faithfully on this curve each day.

N. Y. AMERICANS, 12; ATLANTA, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—For the first time since the series of exhibition games began the Atlanta Southern League baseball team scored against the New York Americans this afternoon.

Chesbro, who arrived last night, pitched the first half of the game for the Americans in faultless form, allowing only one hit and striking out ten men. Atlanta got her runs in the sixth and eighth innings, after Wilts had relieved Chesbro. The run in the sixth was deserved, but as much cannot be said for the three which Atlanta got in the eighth. These were hardly the result of errors, but followed a lot of lazy work in the field by the Americans.

Fultz, who came in last night, was in the game and seemed in perfect condition, his base running being one of the features. He also made three hits out of four times at bat. Long, Conroy, Williams, and Chesbro also did well at the bat, a double being credited to each of them. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ATLANTA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Courtney, lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	C'lan,rf.-c.-p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Keeler, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	O'Brien,rf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fultz, cf	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	Gruber, ss	0	1	1	2	1	2	0
Willis's, 2b	2	2	1	1	0	4	0	Taylor, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
Ganzel, 1b	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	Larson, 1b	0	1	1	11	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	Baird, 2b	0	0	0	3	4	6	0
Long, ss	0	2	5	1	0	3	0	Koehler, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	Veght, lf	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Chesbro, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Petit, c	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
Wilts, p	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	Vitus, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Russell, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	12	27	6	1			Total	4	7	26	18	5		

New York	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	4	—	12
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4

Two-base hits—Williams, Long, Conroy, Chesbro, Russell. Three-base hit—Gruber. Struck out—By Chesbro, 10; by Coles, 1; by Vitus, 2; by Wilts, 1. Passed ball—Petit. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Bevilie.

ANNAPOLIS, 5; PENN, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.—The baseball nine of the University of Pennsylvania played the last of its Southern games here this afternoon in which they were defeated by the team of Annapolis Midshipmen by the score of 5 to 3. The game was more of a pitcher's battle up to the seventh inning, when the Middies, aided by errors which were quite numerous on Pennsylvania's side, and on a safe hit, managed to tally three runs, which ended the scoring of both teams. Pennsylvania scored her three runs in the fourth inning. The score:

PENNSYLVANIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NAVY.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Swain, cf	0	0	2	0	0		Smith, 2b	1	3	0	0	3	0
*Howes and Noble, lf	0	0	0	0	0		Bassett, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gladfelter, 2b	1	1	1	0	2		Spofford, lf	1	2	1	1	0	0
Orbin, as	1	2	5	2	3		And'son, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wilder, rf	1	1	2	0	0		Hyden, ss	0	0	2	4	0	
Stites, 3b	0	0	2	4	0		Pegram, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	
Bennett, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		Strasely pr, rf	0	0	4	1	0	
Wolf, 1b	0	0	0	2	0		Ra'd'nb'sh, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Caries, c	0	1	3	0	0		Priest, c	1	2	6	2	1	
Caldwell, p	0	1	0	5	0								
Total	3	6	24	11	11		Total	5	5	27	11	2	

*Devlin batted for Howes in eighth inning.

Pennsylvania	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
Navy	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—5

Earned runs—Pennsylvania, 3; Navy, 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, Pegram, (2,) Anderson; by Raudenbush, Bennett, Howes, Wilder, Stites. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, to Smith; off Raudenbush, to Stites. Hit by pitched ball—Swain and Smith. Double play—Orbin to Stites. Passed balls—Caries, (2,) Poteet. Umpire—Lieut. Robertson, United States Navy, and Mr. Blakeley of University of Pennsylvania alternating. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes.

MANHATTAN, 4; TUFTS, 3.

Manhattan College baseball team opened its season yesterday afternoon at Jasper Oval with Tufts, defeating the latter nine after a game of hard and active playing by the score of 4 to 3. Prior to the game a short procession took place on the field, consisting of the players of each team and the Manhattan rooters, headed by the New York Protectory Band. Minihan entered the box for the first five innings for Manhattan, and shut out his opponents without a hit, striking out seven men and giving only one base on balls. Up to the tenth inning the score was tied, but Manhattan, in its half, with a three-base hit by Mullins and a double by Duff, came out victorious. Score:

MANHATTAN.	R	I	P	O	A	E	TUFTS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
O'Hara, cf	1	0	1	0	0		Lamb, 2b	1	1	1	4	1	
Rocke, ss	1	0	0	3	2	0	W. S. Cannell, cf	1	0	2	0	0	
Mullins, 3b	2	2	0	1	0								
Cotter, 1b	0	0	14	0	1		W. V. Cannell, lf	0	0	1	2	0	
Duff, c	1	0	1	9	2		Simon, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
Zim'm'n, 2b	0	1	2	5	0		Fithin, ss	0	0	2	1	0	
Fitsh'y, rf	0	0	1	0	0		Fithin, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Krebs, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Sleight, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	
Minihan, p	0	0	0	0	0		McFarlin, c	0	0	4	0	1	
McPh'ps, p	0	0	0	3	0		O'Brien, c	0	0	4	0	1	
							Suitor, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	4	4	30	14	6		Total	3	2	27	9	4	

Manhattan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Tufts	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Mullins, Zimmerman, Lamb, W. V. Cannell. First base on balls—Off Suitor, 6; off Minihan, 2; off McPhillips, 2. First base on errors—Manhattan, 4; Tufts, 6. Left on bases—Manhattan, 10; Tufts, 8. Struck out—By Suitor, 3; by Minihan, 7; by McPhillips, 2. Three-base hit—Mullins. Two-base hit—Duff. Stolen bases—O'Hara, Duff, Zimmerman (2,) McPhillips. Sacrifice hits—O'Hara, Zimmerman, W. S. Cannell. Earned runs—Manhattan, 2; Tufts, 1. Hit by pitcher—O'Brien. Umpire—Mr. Cullen. Time of game—Two hours.

POOL AT THE STROLLERS.

Syms Beats Vos by Two Points—Serrano and Drake Among the Other Victors.

Some interesting pool playing was seen last night at The Strollers, 67 Madison Avenue, in the second night's play of the second annual inter-club tournament for the individual championship. Parker Syms of the Calumet Club and Hubert Vos of the National Arts Club had the closest match in the tournament thus far, Syms finally scoring a narrow and well-earned victory by 125 to 123. Vincent Serrano of The Lambs beat M. B. Ziegler of The Strollers in an interesting game by 125 to 100. F. N. Drake of The Strollers scored a comparatively easy victory over H. H. Childs of the Harvard Club by 125 to 74.

In the other games that have been finished T. D. Hooper of the New York Club defeated E. E. Alvord of the New York Yacht Club, 125 to 101; Roger A. Pryor, Jr., of the New York Club defeated Guy Heston of the Art Club of Philadelphia, 125 to 119.

The games for to-night will be between Joseph Holland of The Players and H. H. Arnstead of the Columbia University Club, T. D. Hooper of the New York Club with C. V. N. Radcliffe of The Strollers, G. W. Curtis of the Racquet and Tennis Club with Roger A. Pryor, Jr., of the New York Club, V. Serrano of the Lambs with Parker Syms of the Calumet Club.

Waltham Watches

Truthful witnesses of the passing hour.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

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LAUNCH MAY BE PRIVATE

Reliance Will Probably Go Overboard Wearing Skirts.

Precautions Against Photographers—Indications That Only Invited Guests Will Be Present.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 2.—It is probable that the Reliance, which will be put overboard on April 11, will be launched in skirts; that is, with sails hanging from the decks over the sides to conceal her lines. No Herreshoff boat has ever been launched in that manner.

Yachtsmen who expect to attend the launching a week from Saturday are discussing this feature, and see in it the desire of the builders to keep photographers from obtaining the lines of the boat as she glides from the cradle into the water. Everything goes to show that the launching will be a private one, with the invited guests in the shop to witness the formality of naming the boat.

The trial spins of the new challenger in Scottish waters, in which the boat is announced to have been very strong in points of reaching, have been followed with much interest here, but the view is taken that there is nothing to be feared.

The masts of the Reliance are being fitted up on the wharf, and the spreaders and masthead straps are to be attached immediately.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the members of which are S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and E. H. Wales, met yesterday afternoon to make the final revisions in the racing schedule for the coming season. To accommodate the Atlantic, Larchmont, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, all of which will hold special races for the Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia, a few dates in the original schedule were changed, but the Glen Cove races on May 21, when the ninety-footers will meet for the first time; the annual regatta on June 11, and the annual cruise beginning June 16, remain the same as in the original programme.

Special races have been arranged for the big yachts off Sandy Hook on June 8 and 12, preceding and following the Atlantic Yacht Club race for the 90-footers on June 10. The Astor Cup races will be held on July 22, instead of July 21, and the trial races to select the defender for the America's Cup will begin on July 30, instead of July 28, as originally planned. After the conclusion of the annual cruise on July 24, a special series of races will be held off Newport on July 27, 29 and 30. The only event after the cup races in August 20, 22, 25, 27, and 29 will be the Autumn Race over the Glen Cove course, which is scheduled for Sept. 17.

The complete schedule is as follows:

90-Footer Series.—May 21, 22, 26, 28, and 30, Glen Cove course; June 8, off Sandy Hook; June 11, Sandy Hook races; Gravesend Bay; June 12, off Sandy Hook; June 15, Glen Cove Cups.

90-Footer Series, at Newport.—June 27 and 30 and July 2, 4, 6, and 8.

Annual Cruise.—July 16, Glen Cove; 17, Morris Cove; 18 and 19, New London; 20, Newport, R. I.; 21, Vineyard Haven; 22, Newport, R. I.; 23, Astor Cups, Newport, R. I.; 24, disband.

Newport Series, at Newport.—July 27, 28, and 29.

Trial Races, at Newport.—July 30 and Aug. 1, 4, 6, and 8.

America's Cup Races, Sandy Hook Lightship.—Aug. 20, 22, 25, 27, and 29.

Autumn Race.—Sept. 17, Glen Cove course.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Three favorites, two of them at odds-on, won at Bennings to-day before one of the best crowds of the meeting. The particular attraction was the steeplechase at about two miles and a half. As a horse race it was almost a farce, but it teemed with excitement, every horse in the race falling except the favorite, Arius, on which Finnegan made a careful and well-judged ride, winning about as he pleased. Great interest was manifested in the sixth race, practically all of the starters being heavily backed, with Knight of the Garter as a slight favorite. Hicks won his second race of the day on Rough Rider, the Knight finishing second. McCafferty was suspended for three days for disobedience at the post in the first race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Louise Hinton, 94 pounds, (McCafferty,) 8 to 1, won; Mesmo, 96, (Wilkerson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Trapeseist, 99, (Shea,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:23. Mango, Mollie Payton, Hist, Wheeler B., Lucky Day, Sapere, Loravaia, Black Diana, Mystic Belle, Merry Hours, and Nuptial also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Peter Paul, 104 pounds, (Hicks,) 3 to 5, won; Pleasant Memories, 104, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and out, second; Sun Glint, 104, (Minder,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:56 3-5.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; about two miles and a half. Arius, 150 pounds, (Finnegan,) 7 to 5, won; Gold Ray, 140, (Bernhardt,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Strike-a-Light, 130, (Taylor,) 10 to 1, third. Time—5:50. Ivan, Tankard, and Jack Becomes ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Maidens; six furlongs. Geisha Girl, 101 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1, won; Pearl Diver, 101, (Gannon,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Pichitagane, 106, (Rice,) 8½ to 1, third. Time—1:15 4-5. Walbrook, Chief Aleas, Boston, Lowly, Catch Me, Charmel, and Aunt Belia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 109 pounds, (Redfern,) 1 to 5, won; Shrine, 100, (T. Walsh,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 5, second; Lady Weibeck, 108, (Hicks,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Tenagra also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a hundred yards. Rough Rider 104 pounds, (Hicks,) 11 to 5, won; Knight of the Garter, 112, (C. Sloan,) 3 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Benokara, 103, (McCafferty,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Ben Howard also ran.

Bennings Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Pageant, Doctor Saylor, and Mrs. Frank Foster, 101 pounds each; Honolulu, 115; Merry Maker, 116; Demurrer, 126; Glorious, 96; Orloff, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; half a mile. Quintessence, Transmigration, Ricky T. Listaway, Woodshade, Orisa, and Echinate, 104 pounds each; E. C. Runte and Interlude, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Colonsay, 111 pounds; Little Boy, 108; Jove, 106; Lord Advocate and Wheeler E., 103 each; Shrine, 105; Star and Garter, 100; *Harrison, 101; *Safer and Showman, 99 each; *Springmaid, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for four-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Meistersinger, 106 pounds; Lady Potentate, 109; San Andreas, 97; Ben Battle and Tommy Foster, 102 each; Bass Varine and Eloin, 96 each; True Blue, 94; Bon Mot and Goldsby, 110; McWilliams, 106; *Animosity and *Zirl, 85 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Heathsville, 118 pounds; Whiten, Catch Me, and Cherubim, 91 each; Tio Russell and Stella W. 108 each; Drop o' Fire 99; Russell Garth, Benefit, and Michaelmas, 96 each; Prancer and Lady Ruth, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and 100 yards. Knight of the Garter, Goldsby, and *Benokara, 110 pounds each; H. L. Coloman, 106; Sir Florian, 107; *Ray, 100. *Apprentice allowance.

Princeton Gun Club Trap Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 2.—The first twenty-five clay targets in the fifty target handicap match for the cup offered by Capt. P. Archer, were shot yesterday by the members of the Princeton Club. W. D. Pardoe made the best net score with 22 targets to his credit. J. H. Stutesman was second with 21. The first six men with their handicaps were:

	Handicap.	Score.	Net Total.
K. B. McAlpin	6	18	24
S. Morton	5	19	24
T. Carton	10	14	24
J. P. Sousa	6	17	23
J. S. McKaig	3	19	22
W. D. Pardoe	8	22	30

CHALLENGE FROM ABROAD

Suggestion That Oxford-Cambridge Should Take Initiative.

Negotiations Now Going On with Yale and Harvard—Cambridge Lacrosse Team Will Sail in June.

LONDON, April 2.—It is not thought here that the question whether the international athletic challenge comes from Harvard-Yale or from Oxford-Cambridge will affect the meeting of the universities this Summer. A cablegram from the Harvard-Yale representative received to-day suggests that in view of the fact that Oxford-Cambridge lost the match in 1902 they should send the challenge. The athletes here are not inclined to make any difficulty over this detail. Correspondence is now proceeding between the universities, and the arrangements for the meeting will probably be carried through successfully.

The combined lacrosse team from the two English universities which is to tour the United States this Summer, as at present arranged, will consist of ten or eleven Cambridge University players and five or six from Oxford. The team will be organized under the auspices of the Cambridge University Lacrosse Club, and is not to be regarded as an Oxford-Cambridge team because the Cambridge club is twenty years old, while the Oxford Club is only in its first season and therefore could not accept challenges or arrange for such a tour.

At the same time the first lacrosse match between the Oxford and Cambridge clubs held March 10 demonstrated that the Oxonians were justified in accompanying Cambridge, but not in taking a leading or equal part in the tour. The tour itself is regarded more in the light of gaining valuable experience for the English players than meeting the American and much less the Canadian clubs on equal terms. From this point of view, the tour has the full approval of the leading English lacrosse associations, and the universities' team proposes to sail about June 10, arriving in New York June 20.

The first match will be played with Harvard, and this is considered a happy fixture, as it will precede the Harvard-Yale baseball match. The remainder of the tour will be arranged later. It will begin at Boston and end at Montreal. The team is now waiting for satisfactory information as to how the expenses of the tour will be met and regarding the amateur status of the various clubs which are anxious to meet it.

The Columbia University lacrosse team has arranged to play the united English Varsity teams soon after their arrival on South Field, and nearly all of the prominent Eastern college lacrosse teams have selected dates to play the visitors.

COLUMBIA'S CREWS CHOSEN.

The Three Eights That Have Races Scheduled and Rowing Regularly.

Edward Hanlan, Columbia's rowing coach, yesterday picked his three leading crews, which, from now on, will row in regular order, except so far as men in the lower class boats show themselves worthy of a place in the first boats. The men continue to show improvement in their shadework.

The crews that Hanlan has so far chosen are the 'Varsity, the eight that will row in the junior regatta at Ithaca on May 30, and the crew that will compete in the annual Harlem River regatta on May 30, also. Two freshman crews are also being boated regularly. The order of the various crews is as follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Maeder; 2, Townsend; 3, Scott; 4, Rollins; 5, Allen; 6, Miculi; 7, Cornell; stroke, Bartholomew; coxswain, Cuthel.

Junior 'Varsity, for Ithaca—Bow, Updike; 2, Willis; 3, Mackenzie; 4, Haneman; 5, Ferris; 6, Landers; 7, Gildersleeve; stroke, Snyder; coxswain, Peck.

Harlem Regatta Crew—Bow, Mitchell; 2, Odell; 3, Ellsworth; 4, Harrison; 5, Stephenson; 6, Early; 7, Marsching; stroke, Wheeler; coxswain, King.

First Freshman Crew—Bow, Purdy; 2, Willard; 3, Forsch; 4, Rejall; 5, Echeverria; 6, Miller; 7, Patterson; stroke, Merritt; coxswain, Spence.

Second Freshman Crew—Bow, Hollister; 2, Curtis; 3, Greef; 4, Eck; 5, Van Sicien; 6, Seymour; 7, Rich; stroke, Post; coxswain, Barnaby.

Cyclists at Eighth Regiment Games.

A fine entry has been received for the closed games of the Eighth Regiment, which will be held at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to-morrow night. In fact, it is a much larger entry than was expected for this the initial closed meeting of the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association.

There are several prominent athletes in the regiment, notably J. J. Joyce, the new champion ten-mile runner of the United States, who will take part in the games. The two open bicycle handicaps have filled well, but the cycle race of the night will be the three-cornered two-mile battle between W. G. Frank, of the Twenty-second Regiment; Oscar Ludwig, of the Twelfth Regiment, and George Cameron, of the Eighth Regiment. The contest will doubtless decide the local supremacy at flat-floor riding.

INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—C. E. Sands of New York and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston will meet on Saturday in the final match for the tennis championship of America. Both men successfully came through their preliminary match. Sands yesterday had a hard match with Stockton of Boston and to-day earned an easy victory over Oliver C. Campbell of New York. Crane enters the finals easily, as through the default of Hunnewell his match this morning was the only one he has been called upon to play. The Boston man for two years has held the championship, and indications point to his continuing to hold the title.

The first match this morning was between Crane and J. Hewett Morgan of New York. Crane won the first set after a pretty contest, but lost the second, 5-6, after a stubborn fight in which the New Yorker played brilliantly. Crane, however, proved his superiority in the next two sets, which he won with comparative ease.

At 12 o'clock C. E. Sands and O. S. Campbell commenced their match. At first it looked like a runaway match for Campbell, who had his opponent 5—2 in the first set. But Sands steadied down, and by brilliant and careful playing pulled the set out of the fire, winning by 6—5. Whether his hard match of yesterday was too much for the slightly built New Yorker or not, Campbell seemed to tire rapidly, and Sands, his big opponent, made a runaway of the second set, winning by 6—0. The third set and the match went to Sands almost as easily by a score of 6 games to 3.

The scores were:

Crane beat Morgan, 6—4, 5—6, 6—5, 6—2.
Sands beat Campbell, 6—5, 6—0, 6—3.

Wall Scaling at St. George A. C. Games.

From present indications the joint games of the St. George Athletic Club and Company I. of the Eighth Regiment, to be held on April 18, will attract one of the largest entries of the season for an indoor meet, including a good proportion of college men. The principal event at the meeting will be the wall scaling contest, open to teams from the National Guard and the army and navy. Secretary F. R. Walsh, of the St. George Athletic Club, is making a strenuous effort to secure the entry of a regular army team as well as a team from the Jackies stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He expects to be successful in doing this as the blue jackets ought to make a strong showing in the climbing contest.

Brill Brothers

Easter and Spring OFFERINGS IN MEN'S WEAR.

The "parade" of the well-dressed on Easter morning is an institution peculiar to New York. For years we have largely contributed to its success. This Spring our efforts to show wearables worthy of the most fastidious and expensive dresser, at prices most moderate, have succeeded beyond our hopes.

Brief Statements of Fact:

FROCK COATS for Easter

Prince Alberts are correct on Easter morning and all semi-dress occasions.

Coat and waistcoat of black unfinished Worsted, hand-tailored throughout, coat silk-lined and faced to buttonholes, the new one-button cut, $30.

Gray striped English Worsted trousers fit to accompany, $5 to $7.

Note: A tailor's figure for this suit would be $75.

Well-tailored Prince Alberts of unfinished Worsted and Cheviot, with Waistcoat, $15 up.

Trousers, grayish striped Worsted, $3 up.

Frock cutaways of black Diagonal and Cheviot, $8 up.

TOP-COATS for Spring

The happy medium 'twixt hot and cold.

Top-coats of imported Covert, fashionable tan and greenish shades, silk-lined, $15, $18 and $20.

Of black Cheviot and unfinished Worsted, silk-lined to edge, $15 to $25.

Specials: Silk-lined black Cheviots that were $12.50 for $10.

Oxfords, $12.50 and $15.

The "April shower coat"—*goods stamped* "Cravenette"—$24.

SHOES for Spring

The $3.50 shoes, 1903 lasts and leathers—"Strollers"—for $3. Enough said.

A fortunate purchase enables us to sell a complete assortment of regular $2.50 and $3 shoes at $1.85.

SUITS for Springtime

Three-button single and double breasted sacks of hard-finished Worsteds, durable as chain mail, in exclusive grayish color combinations, made in shorts, longs, stouts, slims and regulars—to fit *you* like a custom-made costing double—$20 and $22.

Also same grade garments of Cheviot, Cassimere and black and blue Serge.

Single and double breasted sack suits, serge lined throughout or "skeleton back," in light-weight Worsteds, Cheviots, and all the 1903 weaves and colors—$10 to $25.

Excellent business suits in Cheviot and Cassimere, darkish brown, green and gray effects, carefully cut and tailored, the $12.50 kind, $8.

Very dressy black Thibets in Spring weights, $8 to $18.

These come also in youths' sizes, 14-20, just the thing for the young gentleman's "Sunday suit," $8 to $15.

HATS for Spring

We are showing a line of men's headwear rivalling the displays of the "hats only" stores.

Our Scotford derbys in brown, maple and black at $2.80 webelieve are not inferior to the best $4 hat in New York.

There are soft hats of black and varied pearls and of "Nutria"—a cross between pearl and brown that won't show dust—$1.50 and $2. Stiff hats at same prices.

Silk hats for semi-dress and evening wear—pre-eminently the "Easter hat"—and opera hats, $5.

Easter GLOVES

A lambskin Glove, smooth fitting, in 1903 Spring tan shades, up-to-date stitching, sold elsewhere for $2 per pair, $1.48.

A sheepskin Glove, with all the good qualities of the above, 98c.

Fowner's "Own Make," in large assortments, $1.50.

Pearl and white Gloves for evening dress, $1 to $2.50.

Easter HOSE

Our selection of Hosiery this Spring far surpasses previous exhibits.

Steel gray is the prevailing color, but there are all shades for all tastes. Made in Chemnitz; 25

T. J. TAYLOR DENIES HARRIMAN STATEMENTS

James R. Keene's Son-in-Law Makes a Sharp Retort.

He Declares Union Pacific Partisans Asked Holders Not to Send Proxies to Keene Pool Because of Amory-Metropolitan Matter.

Talbot J. Taylor, head of the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., and son-in-law of James R. Keene, denied yesterday the truths of the statements contained in the affidavits of E. H. Harriman and his Union Pacific associates, published yesterday morning. He said it was not true that Mr. Harriman had offered them every opportunity to examine the books, and that they had to go before a court to get an order permitting them to look over the books. On this matter of dispute Mr. Taylor issued the following formal statement:

"On the 2d day of March, 1903, I made application for an inspection of the stock books of the Southern Pacific Company to Mr. Alexander Millar, the Secretary, at 120 Broadway, and thereafter almost every day until the 17th day of March, 1903, a similar application was repeatedly made by my representatives who were also stockholders. Mr. Millar refused to allow me or my clerks, through whom the applications were made, to examine the books, resorting to one pretext or another in order to postpone any inspection by us, until we found it necessary to apply to the Circuit Court in Kentucky for an order compelling the Southern Pacific Company to allow the stockholders to inspect the books.

"Meanwhile the representatives of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who are alleged to be now in control of the Southern Pacific Company, had sent out all their requests for proxies, after which they had very little motive to prevent inspection by the other Southern Pacific stockholders; so that when a petition for a mandatory injunction was presented to the court in Kentucky, and an order was granted thereupon, enjoining the Southern Pacific Company from refusing to allow the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company to inspect the books, the Union Pacific interests had already sent out their demands for proxies. The petition which was presented to Judge Lurton in Kentucky for an order compelling the Southern Pacific Company to allow an inspection of the books shows the facts to be very different from what Mr. Harriman states them to be.

"When Mr. Taylor was asked about the statement that Mr. Keene had offered to sell the pool stock at 70, but had wanted 78 for his own stock, he became very excited.

"It is a lie," he said, "and Harriman knew it was a lie. But what difference does that make to a man who is getting up a conspiracy to attack us from another direction. I am referring to the efforts of the Kuhn-Loeb people in the Metropolitan affair. They are dragging my name into that, although the Judge himself has intimated that I had nothing to do with that. They are trying to retaliate on me for my connection with the Southern Pacific case. Why don't they call me? They have been shadowing me with detectives now for three weeks. Why did they not call me before the case was adjourned for the afternoon? If they don't call me soon I will issue a statement to say a few things that I wish to tell.

"This whole Metropolitan affair is being used to sling mud at us. I understand that Harriman's brokers were going around on the floor of the exchange asking people not to give us Southern Pacific proxies because of our connection with the Metropolitan matter. I have also been told that they claim that we have women soliciting proxies. All that is untrue."

Wall Street was much interested in Mr. Harriman's sworn statement that the offer of Mr. Keene to sell at 70 and 78 respectively had been made to him (Harriman) by a mutual friend of his and of Mr. Lauterbach. Both sides declined to give a hint as to who this man might be, except that he was a man of high standing in the financial world.

Mr. Harriman declined to make any comments on the statements made by Talbot J. Taylor except to say:

"Our case is in court in Nashville on sworn statements, and Judge Lurton will decide it on the merits."

NICOLL REPLIES TO TAYLOR.

Says Keene's Son-in-Law Has Been Subpoenaed in Amory Case—Recalls State Trust Affair.

To the interview authorized by Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of James R. Keene, concerning the latter's fight for control of the Southern Pacific Railroad and connecting the litigation over that matter with the Amory-Vreeland libel action and the course the Metropolitan Street Railroad has taken in that affair, De Lancey Nicoll of the Metropolitan's counsel made answer in a statement issued last night.

"I notice," said Mr. Nicoll, "that Talbot J. Taylor expresses concern to know why he has not been subpoenaed as a witness in what he calls 'this Metropolitan-Amory business.' Mr. Taylor need not be worried. He has been subpoenaed in this Keene-Taylor-Philbin-Baker-Drayton-Amory business, and he can be assured that he will have abundant opportunity of telling us all about the 'financial department,' as Amory describes it, of the enterprise. He threatens to 'issue a statement,' and says 'it will make some people open their eyes.' Our eyes have been opened pretty wide already, but I have no doubt that what Taylor could say on this subject would stretch them still wider. Among other things, it will be interesting to know why he, and Keene, who were not stockholders of the Metropolitan Railway nor in any way concerned in its management, were paying thousands of dollars to procure the manufacture of misleading and injurious stories against this property.

"Their relation to this business naturally recalls the part they took only three years ago in the affair of the State Trust Company, when they drew $22,500 in bills from a certain bank and turned it over to Abram Kling to enable him, at a profit to himself of $7,500, to pay $500 a share for State Trust Company stock, then selling at $420 a share, in order to qualify Kling as a stockholder in just such an application concerning that corporation as they have been consulting with Amory about in connection with the Metropolitan.

"Mr. Taylor makes the suggestion that the Amory proceeding was started by Mr. E. H. Harriman as an auxiliary in his contest with Keene in the Southern Pacific matter. Of course, he knows that the Amory proceeding was started by Amory, and if its revelations have proved disappointing and disquieting to Keene and Taylor they must settle with Amory. They need not look so far afield for the men who are protecting the interests of the Metropolitan Street Railway and its stockholders. They are the same men who created the property and have stood for it and behind it from the hour of its organization until the present time. They are not concealing the identity nor are they in the least unwilling to accept the responsibility of the disclosures they have succeeded in bringing out."

RAILROAD ARGUMENTS ENDING.

Close Expected To-day — Senator Foraker Defends Mr. Lauterbach, Who, with Mr. Keene, Submits Affidavits.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—The case of Talbot J. Taylor vs. the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads will go to Judge Lurton to-morrow. It remains only for Senator Foraker to end his argument, which was begun and the greater part of which was ended to-day. His will be the last argument made. Judge Lurton said this evening that he expected the case to be finished before noon, but that it would be two or three days before he would render his decision.

Judge Alexander Humphrey of Louisville, replying for the Harriman interests to the address of Edward Lauterbach of New York, representing Mr. Keene, this morning, continued his remarks begun late yesterday afternoon. He read largely from Mr. Harriman's affidavits, already made public, and then adverted to the development and improvement of both properties. He said there was no evidence to show that the Directors ever contemplated turning over the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific.

Judge Humphrey discussed the appointment of joint agents for the Union and the Southern Pacific, and also the alleged diversion of freight from Chicago to various points, and contended that no discrimination had been practiced against the Southern Pacific. He traced the development of the Central Pacific, and said the plans of putting the property in better physical condition, as started by Mr. Huntington, had been carried out.

"The appropriation of earnings to the improvement of railroad properties," said Judge Humphrey, "instead of paying dividends to preferred stockholders, had been held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be for the best interests of all the stockholders, but that the complainant thought the way to modernize a railroad was to issue securities."

Judge Humphrey said in response to a question by Judge Lurton that there could be no competition between the Union and the Southern Pacific, and therefore there could be no possible grounds for the application for an injunction.

Judge Humphrey was followed by Mr. Evarts, who contended that the Union Pacific was not before the court, and the court therefore had no jurisdiction. He insisted that a court of equity could not abridge the rights of a majority of the bondholders or divest them of the management of a corporation, and declared the Constitution of Kentucky provided how the election of Directors should be held.

Mr. Evarts said it was evident that the bill had been drawn in 1901 and was held until a few days before the meeting of the stockholders, and declared that the complainants, by their acquiescence in the election of the Board of Directors, were stopped from prosecuting the cause of action. Mr. Evarts then entered upon a technical and legal defense of the right of corporations to purchase shares of stock in other corporations, and in regard to withholding dividends from the owners of the stock in the Southern Pacific, said that in order to pay them it would be necessary to borrow great sums, and the result would be that the public would be compelled to pay higher charges. He insisted that no evidence had been introduced to show that competition existed between the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific in Kentucky, and that competition between these lines was confined to certain points outside that State.

Lawrence Maxwell, who represents the Union Pacific, followed Mr. Evarts, and said that this was a suit in which in order to obtain relief the complainant must show that, as a stockholder in the Southern Pacific, he has suffered or is threatened with some action on the part of other stockholders injurious to his interests. He suggested that as it was said the Union Pacific could not be brought into court here because of inconvenience or want of jurisdiction, there was nothing to keep the matter from being taken into the United States Court of New York. He continued:

"The charge of moral turpitude against the Directors of the Southern Pacific are dissipated by the fact that the very plans projected by Mr. Huntington are being carried out by the Directors of the Southern Pacific.

"The other charge is that connecting lines running north and south had an option of giving business to the Southern Pacific or the Ogden route, but the rates of the Southern Pacific had been so increased that it was impossible to do business with it. The evidence here is that there has been no change in prorating and no effort of the competing lines to do business with the Union Pacific instead of the Southern Pacific.

"It is necessary to honesty and good order that separate agencies should be maintained for the two roads at some points, and at other points a joint agency is proper where such may be the natural route."

He said that every suggestion of fraudulent and unfair management of the Southern Pacific in favor of the Union Pacific had been exploded by the proof.

"The Constitution of Kentucky," he said, "in prohibiting the union of parallel lines has in view the protection of the people. It does relate to competition in some other State or country. There is no State in the Union where these two roads run parallel, and they are not together in any State, except where they make connection for continued transportation."

Mr. Maxwell was followed by Senator Foraker for the complainant. He undertook at the outset to defend his clients against any accusation of stock jobbing.

"It is shown in the affidavits that have been filed," he said, "that complainants are stockholders and have been stockholders for some time. They held and controlled at the time suit was brought more than $20,000,000 of stock. The pool may exist, but it has no connection whatever with this suit, which was brought by Talbot J. Taylor as representative of the minority stockholders and protecting their rights from what they believe to be wrong."

Senator Foraker made a defense of Mr. Lauterbach. The latter, he said, had tried to avoid litigation and make peace, and neither Mr. Keene nor Mr. Taylor had ever given authority for the sale of their stock. The most important question involved, after all, he asserted was that of jurisdiction. After investigation he declared he believed the Union Pacific was not a necessary party to be named in this suit, and to be brought into court, but that the Union Pacific would come into court and make defense if the court would so permit. In a case where they had jointly signed a contract or note, unless the Union Pacific did see fit to come into court it could not be made to do so. Unless it did come into court the suit would have to be dismissed on account of the absence of a party to the case.

"If the Central or the Southern Pacific is a stockholder of the Union Pacific," he said, "it is in court when the Union Pacific is there. We have sued the Southern Pacific, and it is not the corporation, but the stockholders, who are in court."

The affidavits of James R. Keene and Edward Lauterbach were introduced as evidence. Mr. Keene's affidavit was in substance that he had never authorized the sale of his Southern Pacific stock. Mr. Lauterbach's affidavit, among other things, set forth how he had brought Messrs. Keene and Harriman together and how he believed things had been satisfactorily agreed upon; that there was a disposition to have the expenses of the Southern Pacific curtailed, but to this Mr. Harriman would not agree, and that the suit of Talbot J. Taylor followed.

QUALIFIES AFTER 62 YEARS.

Octogenarian Is Executor of His Father's Will Probated in 1841.

After waiting sixty-two years, John Neefus has qualified in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, as executor of the will of his father, David Neefus, which was admitted to probate in 1841.

David Neefus was a farmer in the old Flatlands section of Kings County. In his will he named as executors his sons, John Neefus and David Neefus, Jr., and John Stoothoff of Franklin, N. J. David Neefus, Jr., and Mr. Stoothoff qualified as executors when the will was probated, but John Neefus, who was then only eighteen years old, failed to do so. David Neefus, Jr., and Mr. Stoothoff died some years ago.

Recently John Neefus, now eighty years old, learned that there was a valuable piece of meadow land in Flatlands, the title to which descended from his father, and he decided to qualify as executor that he might be in a position to dispose of the land. Mr. Neefus lives in Bloomfield, N. J.

Mrs. Schoonmaker's Wounds Fatal.

Mrs. Lydia Schoonmaker, wife of Newton Schoonmaker of 90 Pine Street, Brooklyn, who was shot at her home on Tuesday night by the suicide, Percival Covert of 173 Euclid Avenue, died yesterday in the Bradford Street Hospital. To the last Mrs. Schoonmaker declared that there had been nothing wrong in her relations with Coverit. He was a friend of her husband and herself, and she had never looked upon him in any other light. On the night of the tragedy, she said, he came into the house, and, drawing a revolver, immediately shot her and then killed himself.

PORTO RICO APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt to Name Willis Sweet Attorney General.

On the recommendation of Senator Heyburn of Idaho, President Roosevelt has decided to appoint Willis Sweet Attorney General for Porto Rico. Senator Heyburn, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, received a dispatch to that effect from the President yesterday.

Mr. Sweet is a lawyer at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he has a large practice. When Idaho was a Territory Mr. Sweet was appointed District Attorney by President Harrison, and subsequently was made a member of the Supreme Court for the Territory.

When Idaho was admitted to Statehood Mr. Sweet was nominated for Congressman and served in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

Oriental Rugs

When in doubt as to the covering for a Library, Dining-Room, Chamber, Hall or Drawing-Room, *choose an Oriental rug.*

This exclusive rug house affords the best possible choice and is from the variety and completeness of its stocks known as the

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NEW YORK STORE, 894-896 Broadway, near 20th St.

PHILADELPHIA STORE, 1218-1220 Chestnut St.

VREELAND CASE PUT OVER

Illness of Complainant Amory Causes a Postponement.

Sharp Wrangle Among the Opposing Lawyers Before Magistrate Barlow Granted the Adjournment.

The illness of William N. Amory, complainant in the action for criminal libel against H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway, compelled a postponement of the hearing set for yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market Court, after a sharp argument between Thomas F. Byrne, Mr. Amory's lawyer, and Messrs. Nicoll and Cravath, counsel for Mr. Vreeland. J. Coleman Drayton, who has been constant in his attendance at the hearings as Mr. Amory's personal adviser, but who took no part in the previous proceedings, yesterday asserted himself for the first time.

Mr. Byrne arrived early and made the statement that Mr. Amory was so ill that he would not be able to appear, adding that he then was awaiting for a certificate from Mr. Amory's physician to that effect. Mr. Nicoll asked why the examination of other witnesses could not be taken up then, and the court granted the request of Mr. Byrne for a few minutes for conference with Mr. Amory. Mr. Drayton took part in the conference and a short time later returned and renewed the request for adjournment.

"Mr. Amory is a very sick man," he said. "For more than a week he has eaten scarcely anything, and for the past twenty-four hours he has suffered from an attack which has weakened him greatly. I do not think it fair to Mr. Amory to go on with the proceedings, and I ask the court to adjourn the hearing until Mr. Amory is able to continue."

Mr. Nicoll said he objected seriously to postponement. "It was only yesterday that Mr. Amory in court charged the Metropolitan Company with scandalous actions, alleging thefts and mismanagement, and I do not think too much attention should be paid to this plea of illness. I am willing to make concessions to illness, but this proceeding should go on. We have six or eight important witnesses in attendance, and we want to take their testimony. I am opposed to this proposed delay."

Magistrate Barlow interrupted Mr. Drayton's answer by finishing out for him a remark to the effect that Mr. Amory had had a hard time for a week, and added, "Even you will agree with that, Mr. Nicoll." Mr. Nicoll retorted, "I do not think there is any doubt that he will survive it."

Mr. Drayton, in response, said: "Mr. Amory wants to go on with the hearing now, but I insist that he shall not. I am afraid that he will break down."

"I will not break down," Mr. Amory exclaimed. "Don't worry about that."

"Well, if Mr. Amory is ready and willing to continue with his own case, I do not see why he should not be permitted to do so," Mr. Nicoll returned.

To this Mr. Drayton replied: "Sometimes it happens that a man does not know what is good for him. Mr. Amory does not in this particular instance. I think it only fair that an adjournment be granted, and urge your Honor to postpone the proceedings for at least a week."

Mr. Cravath proposed then that if Mr. Byrne's client was not ready to go on, Mr. Byrne should permit the opposition to examine other witnesses.

"No, no," said Mr. Amory in a loud and excited whisper to Mr. Byrne, who replied to Mr. Cravath by stating that he would take the matter under advisement. After further argument Magistrate Barlow announced an adjournment until 3 o'clock next Wednesday at the same court.

The lawyers and witnesses were leaving the building when John D. Crimmins arrived in a cab, and started to hurry into the court room. Mr. Crimmins, Mr. Nicoll stated later, had come in response to a summons to attend as a witness.

All the other important witnesses in the case, Mr. Nicoll stated in the afternoon, had been subpoenaed, with the single exception of James R. Keene. Mr. Keene has been ill and confined to his rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, and it has been impossible to get service on him. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy made a statement yesterday of the facts concerning Mr. Keene's illness, and though Mr. Nicoll insists that Mr. Keene must testify if it is possible for him to appear in court, he suggested as an alternative that if Mr. Keene could not appear, it might be practicable for his testimony to be taken at his hotel.

Mr. Nicoll wished it specifically understood, however, that there had not been any agreement made to the effect that Mr. Keene's testimony should be so taken, if is found that he can appear at the public hearing.

PAINTINGS BY DE HAVEN.

Remarkable Strength Shown as a Painter of Marines—Portraits by Lydia Field Emmet.

It is pleasant to witness the gradual advance of a painter from the stage when his pictures merely offer an agreeable passage on the walls of a gallery, but do not compel one to linger over them, to the stage when he gains control of his implements and is able to express his own personality in such a fashion that one must stop to admire or criticise, appreciate or protest. This stage has been reached by Mr. Frank De Haven, who is showing a dozen landscapes and marines at the Kraushaar Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

A certain low-toned, mellow landscape agreeable in composition, usually an autumnal scene at twilight or late in the afternoon, has been the signal for picture viewers to expect a canvas by this painter. It must have been a harsh critic who refused his respect to these pictures, but on the other hand it was asking much of people who have to pass thousands of pictures in review every month to give heed to a voice that spoke so gently from canvases like his. The exhibition at the Kraushaar Galleries contains two or three of the kind indicated, but others represent a new spirit which marks them apart as products of another bolder, finer style.

A marine with tumbling surf is wrought with a strength and dash that advances Mr. De Haven close to Winslow Homer as a painter of the sea in movement. Placed beside the "Cannon Rock" by the latter, now shown at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, this epitome of surge and foam would hold its own bravely. It has some of Homer's rugged qualities, though it lacks that setting of brown rocks which forms such a capital contrast to the slant surfaces of the water close to the shore. In his own way Homer is a master of composition, though a far from infallible master. While Frank De Haven is also well aware of the value of composition, he does not always conceal deeply enough his purpose to compose; that is why we are often insensible to really fine points in his painting. If this marine does not reach in composition the level of Homer's high tide, it is fine in its way, and stands as a promise of greater things to come.

Another shore scene called "Night" stands out from the little collection. It is far more imaginative. Tall cliffs, a foaming, boiling sea mysteriously moved, a strait between narrowing cliffs, with a lurid glare on the horizon where smoke rises, stars glimmering in thick air—these are tragic elements in a composition well conceived and carried out with no little vigor. The two marines are the best in the collection. Their easy handling makes one feel that in De Haven, who, if memory does not deceive, is a man of Western birth, we have another marine painter to add to the goodly list of those who turn to the ocean with zest and show their inspiration. A list including C. H. Woodbury, Alexander Harrison, Albert Ryder, and in occasional pictures Bogart, Simmons, Gifford Beal, Carlton Chapman, and Rehn. There is room for these men and for more. We do not take that advantage of our oceans, lakes, and streams that we might. Just as in architecture and landscape designing we fail to use the magic effects of moving or placid water, although in such great expositions as those at Chicago and Buffalo strenuous efforts were made to correct this failing. Here in Greater New York we have been the most grievous sinners in this regard, ignoring the chances that Nature has squandered on us. Only now is the public awaking to the folly of neglecting our water spaces in the cityscape. Along with this awakening we shall probably see more understanding on the part of picture buyers of the beauties of marine paintings, and a consequent encouragement of our painters to devote more time to waterscapes.

Portraits by Miss Emmet.

The upper gallery of Messrs. Knoedler & Co. is hung with portraits by Miss Lydia Field Emmet, a sister of Mrs. Rosina Emmet Sherwood. She paints ivory miniatures and oil portraits the size of life, as well as crayon likenesses of men, women, and children. The most attractive of the score of portraits is that of a young girl named Joan; one important reason for the superiority of this over the other pictures lies in its background. The trees and distance introduce an effect of air about the figure, being painted with no little skill in the manner of the old British portraitists. Not only does it make the figure appear like one which has atmosphere around and back of it, but the coloring is cleverly adapted to the figure. The difference is seen in many of the other portraits. Their backgrounds are apt to encroach on the plane of the figure. Often the tones of the chair or of other objects in the canvas do not play in harmony and with nicety into the colors of the dress. These are faults of inexperience which time will correct, but they cannot be ignored when an artist places work on public exhibition and demands the verdict of the press. If this young artist will be careful to study values and compositions on the lines indicated, and already attained in her charming little "Joan," she will go far toward mastery in the difficult art of the portraitist, into which so many men and women are pressing with all the eagerness that such profitable occupation is sure to arouse.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A trough of abnormally low pressure extends from Texas northeastward into Canada and has caused remarkably high temperatures for the season to the southeastward. On its northwestern side the temperatures are decidedly lower and range from 5 to 24 degrees below the seasonal average. There have been showers on the middle slope, in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake region, and Middle Atlantic States, with some snow in Northwestern Upper Michigan. There was also snow in Wyoming and Eastern Colorado.

There will be showers in the New England and north portions of the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the West Gulf States, and the south slope, and rain or snow locally in Northern Michigan. Showers are probable Saturday in the eastern lower lake region and the Atlantic States generally. It will be colder Friday over the districts where showers are indicated and colder Saturday in the Atlantic States. In the Northwest and extreme West temperature changes will be unimportant.

On the New England Coast the winds will be high south to southeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, south to southwest, becoming high; in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, brisk to high south, shifting to west and northwest on the Gulf Coast; on the upper lakes high northwest, and on the lower lakes, high southwest, shifting to northwest.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have high south to southwest winds, with unsettled showery weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Jacksonville; on the Gulf Coast, from Dunnellon to Drewsville, and on the Great Lakes.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Western Pennsylvania, showers and colder Friday; high southwest to northwest winds; Saturday, rain.

Eastern New York, showers Friday and probably Saturday; colder Saturday; high south to west winds.

Western New York, showers and colder Friday; high southwest to west winds; Saturday, rain.

Minnesota, fair Friday, warmer in northwest portion; Saturday, fair; fresh north winds.

New England, showers Friday, warmer in east portion; high south to southwest winds; Saturday, fair, colder.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, cloudy Friday, showers by night and probably on Saturday; colder Saturday; brisk to high north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, showers Friday, high south to west winds; Saturday, probably showers and colder.

Virginia, increasing cloudiness Friday; brisk to high south winds; Saturday, showers and colder.

West Virginia, showers and colder Friday and probably Saturday.

North Carolina, fair Friday; Saturday, colder, probably showers; brisk to high south winds.

South Carolina, fair Friday; brisk to high south winds; Saturday, probably showers and colder.

Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair Friday and Saturday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers; winds south to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1902.	1903.	1903.
	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
3 A. M.	38	48	49
6 A. M.	38	44	48
9 A. M.	40	50	56
12 M.	41	54	57
3 P. M.	42	54	58
6 P. M.	42	53	55
9 P. M.	40	52	53
12 P. M.	39	52	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1902	44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	43

The thermometer registered 47 degrees at 3 A. M. and 58 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 58 degrees at 2:15 P. M. and the minimum 44 degrees at 6 A. M.

The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE BIG STORE' A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Important Opening Sale

Spring Upholsteries

At Remarkable Price Attractions.

THOUSANDS of householders are industriously planning for Spring and Summer. So much to buy; so much to be done.

Thousands require furniture covers, others want new hangings to give the home a cooler, crisper charm when the hot days roll around.

Awnings, too, will soon be in great demand.

And so the great Upholstery Store on the Third Floor with stocks never before equalled in point of assortments and excellence of quality inaugurates the Spring season to-day.

The Most Extraordinary Values in the Upholstery Store's History Will Be Put on Sale.

Everything is new and fresh. Nothing carried over from last season.

If you are thinking of fitting up a cottage at the seashore or a cozy home in the country, or of improving your city residence, here is an ideal opportunity to buy to splendid advantage. Estimates for contract work promptly supplied.

We have made the price feature such an attraction that it becomes a power of exceptional force.

Economy being, as always, such a vital factor, thrifily minded folk will hasten to take promptest advantage of this welcome occasion.

Slip Covers.

SLIP COVERS for a suite of five pieces; made of best quality Belgian stripe cotton; 20 yards to suite; a range of 21 patterns and colorings to select from; made in first-class manner, 6.90

Awnings.

AWNINGS; to fit ordinary sized windows; made of Duplex Cloth; variety of 28 different stripes and colorings; each, 2.50

AWNINGS for 6 or more windows; each, 1.95

COLORED GRENADINE CROSS STRIPE CURTAINS, for Summer Cottages; regularly $1.25 per pair, 89c

RUFFLED BOBBINETTE CURTAINS, dainty edge and insertion, 3 yards long; never sold for less than $1.50 per pair; special, 95c

2-FOLD SCREENS, filled with silkoline; regularly $1.50, 95c

NOTTINGHAM BED SETS; regularly $2.00 set, 1.25

HEAVY TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, fringed all around, 50 inches wide; regularly $1.95 each, 1.29

UTILITY SHIRT WAIST BOXES, regularly $2.50 each, 1.65

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, with 1-inch wide band, 5-inch ruffle, 45 inches wide over all; regularly $2.25 pair, 1.65

EXTRA HEAVY COUCH COVERS, 60-inch, heavily fringed, regularly $3.50 and $3.95 each, 2.95

BEAUTIFUL BONNE FEMME DRAPERY CURTAINS, white and Arabian, regularly $4.50 each, 2.95

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, very heavily worked designs; also CLUNY LACE CURTAINS on net; REAL RENAISSANCE, ANTIQUE, AND BRUSSELS CURTAINS; regularly $7.50 per pair, 5.00

500 PAIRS IRISH POINT, POINT D'ARAB and REAL RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, regularly $4.00 and $4.50 per pair, 2.95

SASH MUSLINS, in embroidered Swiss Tambour; 30c. quality; per yard, 10c

PRINTED SATEENS; 36 inch; regular 25c. quality, 15c

FANCY REVERSIBLE DENIMS; regularly 18c., 12½c

TAPESTRY PILLOW TOPS; usual 25c. grade, 19c

FIGURED CHINA SILK; great variety of patterns; usual 75c. grade, per yard, 49c

SILK PILLOW CORDS to match; full ½ inch size, for trimming; 35c. grade, per yard, 14c

FIGURED CURTAIN MUSLINS, in bow knot, wreath, fleur-de-lis, &c.; usually sold at 15c. per yard, 9½c

COLORED STRIPED FANCY MUSLIN CURTAININGS; regularly 15c. yard, 10c

BEAUTIFUL SILK, GOLD EMBROIDERED LAMBREQUINS, in gold, nile reds and greens; regular $5.00 qualities, each, 3.50

50-INCH TAPESTRIES; suitable for furniture coverings; $1.00 and $1.25 qualities, per yard, 75c

50-INCH TAPESTRIES; stripes and figures; always sold for 37½c. yard, 25c

PILLOWS COVERED IN TAPESTRY; 12x24; very suitable for Summer use; $1.35 qualities, each, 79c

LIGHT WEIGHT TAPESTRY PORTIERES; 50 inches wide; regularly $2.25 to $2.75; special, per pair, 1.95

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, in endless variety—special for this sale:

75c. quality; per pair, 49c

$1.25 quality; per pair, 75c

$1.50 quality; per pair, 1.00

Other NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at prices upward to, per pair, 6.50

Ruffled Muslin Curtains.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS for beach houses; thousands of pairs offered at the following special prices:

$1.00 quality; per pair, 69c

$1.25 quality; per pair, 75c

$1.50 quality; per pair, 1.00

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing.

Russian Blouse Suits, 2½, 3, 4 years, of youthful designs, in all the desirable shades of wash fabrics.

Russian Blouse Suits, 3 to 8 years, in mixtures, serges and imported checks of exclusive patterns.

Sailor Suits, 5 to 10 years, in materials similar to Russian suits.

Norfolk Suits, 7 to 16 years, in the best imported and domestic blue serges, cheviots, crashes, homespuns, tweeds, etc., in an endless variety.

Youths' Suits, 14 to 18 years, in all the newest and most fashionable materials—up-to-date in style, cut and workmanship.

Correct Overcoats for Boys and Youths, both long and short styles, correct shades and materials.

Long Cravenette Raincoats, 4 to 18 years.

60-62 West 23d Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Men's Half-Hose.

Black, "brilliant" lisle lisle.

Plain black lisle, with black or colored silk clocks.

Unbleached cotton, — with or without silk clocks.

Black cotton, — with unbleached foot or sole.

A large quantity of lisle thread and cotton half-hose with woven or embroidered figures and stripes. Colors include two-toned designs,—greys, tans and modes.

35c. per pair.
Value 50c. to 75c.

Twenty-third Street.

To St. Paul-Minneapolis

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

The direct route from Chicago is via The North-Western Line. Four trains per day, with unexcelled service of chair cars, parlor cars, dining cars and Pullman compartment and drawing-room sleeping cars.

The Best of Everything.

The North-Western Limited

is an electric-lighted, superbly appointed night train between Chicago and St. Paul-Minneapolis, daily. Perfect equipment and service.

All agents sell tickets on this route. For full information call on or address H. A. Gross, Gen'l Eastern Agent.

Chicago & North-Western Ry.

461 Broadway, New York.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Ladies' Gloves

Jouvin's Mousquetaire suede gloves,—greys, tans and modes, 8 button length.

Jouvin's "Biarritz" suede and glace kid gloves, Colors,—tans, modes, grey, pearl, white and black.

$1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

Steck

PIANO

The pride of the artist. The despair of the critic. The delight of all. The only piano that satisfies every requirement of the most exacting performer.

You and your children and your children's children can always depend on a STECK piano. There is almost half a century of high reputation behind "The Old Reliable."

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, Seventh Cavalry, and Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth Cavalry, will report at Jefferson Barracks for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Mason and turn over public property for which he is responsible.

Contract Dental Surgeon Alexander P. Bacon will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for temporary assignment to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr, Assistant Adjutant General, will repair to Washington for duty.

William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, will report to the senior officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty under orders of the commission.

Navy.

Commander H. H. Hutchins is commissioned from March 21.

Commander A. C. Baker is ordered to additional duty as Inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. W. B. Whittelsey is ordered to the Bennington as navigator.

Lieut. W. McDougall is ordered to the Washington Yard for duty in naval gun factory.

Lieut. W. D. MacDougall is ordered to the Wisconsin April 18.

Assistant Surgeons R. H. Michels, J. L. Neilson, M. W. Baker, H. Shaw, H. F. Jermess, J. H. Holloway, R. A. Bachmann, H. F. Strine, F. M. Munson, E. M. Brown, J. P. Traynar, and R. E. Hoyt are detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School at Washington and ordered home.

Chaplain C. M. Charlton is transferred from the Kentucky to Cavite Station.

Ensign C. M. Landram is transferred from the Isla de Cuba to the Helena.

Ensign A. B. Keating is transferred from the Princeton to the Vicksburg.

Midshipman H. S. Kryce is transferred from the Princeton to the Vicksburg.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Arrivals—Atlanta at Santo Domingo City; Stewart at Norfolk; El Cano and Villalobos at Wu-Hu; Wilmington at Yin-Kow; Leonidas at Boston; Dahlgren at New London. Sailings—Samoset from Philadelphia to destroy wreck.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE WABASH INJUNCTION.

There is only an apparent, not a real, contradiction between the order of Judge ADAMS granting a temporary injunction to restrain the issue of a strike order on the Wabash Railroad system and his action in dissolving the injunction on Wednesday. It was the purpose of the court to prevent hasty action by the Brotherhoods, to hold the controversy at a standstill until inquiry could be made into the nature of the act contemplated. The complaint of the President of the road to the court was that the unions were engaged in a "conspiracy" to order a strike which would inflict great damage upon the road and interrupt inter-State commerce. Judge ADAMS wished to take time to inquire into the truth of the charge, and therefore granted the temporary injunction.

The answer of the Brotherhoods convinced the court that there was no conspiracy; that the officers of the unions were not compelling the men to strike against their will; that the men were not, as had been stated by the President of the road, satisfied with their wages, and that the authority of the officers of the unions to order a strike was under their constitutions and by-laws complete.

Manifestly a strike cannot be a conspiracy in the strict legal sense. If it were, every strike would be unlawful and could be restrained by injunction, whereas the courts do not and can not attempt to restrain men from exercising their undoubted right to quit work. The ice of the judicial reasoning is pretty thin, however, when Judge ADAMS accepts as sufficient the denial of the Brotherhoods of any intent to interfere with inter-State commerce or the mails of the United States. A general strike upon the system undoubtedly would interfere with commerce and with the transmission of the mails. If it were a "conspiracy" it would be unlawful. Being a "strike," it is innocent. But the result, the effect, must be the same in either case. The distinction resides merely in the word employed to describe the transaction. Again, the statement of the officers of the unions that the men are not satisfied with their wages and conditions of service could, or should, have had little weight with the court. What employés are satisfied with their wages or conditions of service? In the case of any contemplated strike whatever, the unions might with perfect truth make the averment contained in the answer of the Brotherhoods presented to Judge ADAMS.

The setting aside of the temporary injunction leaves the matter in the legal sense just where it stood. President RAMSEY was unable to sustain the statements made in his complaint. The court is satisfied that so far as they are disclosed the intentions of the unions are not to commit unlawful acts, and, therefore, the restraining order cannot with propriety be made permanent. But the controversy does not at all stand where it did as to the probable outcome. The court urged upon both parties an arbitration of their differences. Representatives of the road and of the Brotherhoods thereupon went into conference, and there is a reasonable prospect of an adjustment without a resort to the destructive and dangerous expedient of a strike. A strike upon such a railroad system as the Wabash means great loss to the road, to the men, and to the business of the country. It involves the probability, almost the certainty, of violence and the destruction of property. It is simply the worst way to settle the pending dispute. In the interests of the men themselves, as well as in the interest of the road and the public, it is to be hoped that the summoning of the representatives of the Brotherhoods to meet Grand Master HANNAHAN of the Firemen and Vice Grand Master LEE of the Trainmen in St. Louis foreshadows conferences with the officers of the road which will lead to the adjustment of business differences in a businesslike way.

A GREAT WHEAT CROP.

It is a bit early for conclusive forecasts of the wheat crop, but reports come from Kansas and Oklahoma of acreage and conditions that portend a very great yield. Should present indications hold good, it is said that the crop of 1903 may break all records. It is estimated that Kansas alone will harvest 100,000,000 bushels, Oklahoma 40,000,000, and Nebraska 60,000,000. There is abundant moisture in the ground and the standing plant is in the best condition.

The next month will tell the story. The Government crop report of May 10 is usually accepted as the basis of trustworthy forecasts. After that is the usual course of nature no widespread calamity is to be feared. Sometimes prolonged hot winds in July and August like those which destroyed half the corn crop of 1901 have a serious effect upon Spring wheat; the Winter wheat crop, our chief reliance, is beyond injury from that source.

If favoring conditions continue through the month of April, we shall pretty certainly see a crop so abundant that the range of prices will encourage immense exports, giving the railroads all the business they can do, and having an important influence upon the balance sheet of our foreign trade.

THE SHIP TRUST AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It is authoritatively announced that the formal agreement entered into by Mr. MORGAN on behalf of the International Mercantile Marine Company with the British Government provides for many things which are likely to be distinctly distasteful to the people of the United States. Some of these are: That a majority of the Directors of the company shall be British; that the ships purchased from British lines shall remain English and sail under the British flag; that their masters, the four principal officers, the chief engineers and their four assistants, and 60 per cent. of the crews shall be subjects of the King of Great Britain; that at least half the tonnage added to the fleet shall be built in Great Britain and fly the British flag, and finally, that "in the event of the combine pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine, the British Government is empowered to terminate the agreement, which is for a period of twenty years and renewable on five years' notice from each party to it." Out of the necessity for complying with the terms of this agreement grows the application for an amendment to the New Jersey incorporation of the International Mercantile Marine Company, authorizing it to "enter into a contract with the United States Government or any States or dependencies thereof, or with any foreign Government or State, including the power to sell or hire any of its steamships or sailing vessels or other property to such Governments or States for any purpose whatsoever, whether naval, military, or otherwise."

One who may be curious to know why Mr. MORGAN made such an agreement, and acquired with American capital at so large a price ships which he cannot nationalize and which in the event of war would be promptly withdrawn from the transatlantic service and converted into transports to be used against this country or against countries toward which our attitude was that of friendly neutrality, as might be, if he examines the subject critically will probably conclude that it was because he "had to."

To sail a ship with maritime rights she must have a registry. The English law provides that no ship shall be deemed an English ship and entitled to British registry unless wholly owned by

(a) Natural born British subjects.
(b) Naturalized subjects resident in Great Britain or a British colony.
(c) Persons made denizens by letters of denisation.
(d) Bodies corporate established under and subject to the laws of some part of his Majesty's dominions, and having their principal place of business in those dominions.

The ships of a New Jersey corporation controlled by American capital, having its nominal headquarters in New Jersey and its actual business office in New York, do not belong to this classification. The United States law forbidding the registration as an American ship of a vessel built abroad was modified by the act of May 10, 1892, to extend that privilege to vessels of not less than eight thousand tons, sailing not less than twenty knots an hour, then engaged in the freight and passenger business and sailing in an established line from a port of the United States,

of which not less than 99 per centum of the shares of the capital of the foreign corporation or association owning the same was owned Jan. 1, 1890, and has continued to be owned until the passage of this act, by citizens of the United States. * * * Provided, that such American owners shall, subsequent to the date of this law, have built, or have contracted to build, in American shipyards, steamships of an aggregate tonnage of not less in amount than that of the steamships so admitted to registry. Each steamship so built or contracted for to be of a tonnage of not less than 7,000 tons.

Obviously, the ships purchased by Mr. MORGAN did not come under this classification, and accordingly they were ineligible for American registry. If neither British nor American, what should they be? True, they might have sailed under the Jolly Roger, which does not require a registry and dispenses with the formality of papers, clearances, and the like, but that would have had its inconveniences, and might not be as profitable now as formerly. Noting these conditions before the terms of the British agreement were definitely known, The American Syren and Shipping said with much truth:

> The International Mercantile Marine Company was and is very likely to find itself in a position akin to that of Philip Nolan, in EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S famous story, "The Man Without a Country." Similarly the company may be compared to MOHAMMED'S coffin, suspended between heaven and earth, and able to find a lodgment on neither. That the Mohammedlike fate should not befall the combine is perhaps the basis of Mr. MORGAN'S "deal" with the British Government.

What an instructive object lesson is this as illustrating the benefits of our registry laws and our protective tariff! One of the first acts of the combine in its corporate capacity is to sell to the Pacific Mail, for use on the Pacific Ocean, the two American-built steamers of the Atlantic Transport fleet, the Minneiora and Minnehada, now nearing completion at Camden. Why was this necessary? The disadvantages of high first cost and high operating expenses are offset on the Pacific by postal aid under more liberal conditions than obtain on the Atlantic. Neither of them was a twenty-knot ship, or could carry the mails between this country and Great Britain.

If the average citizen asks what was the underlying motive of the merger which culminated in the International Mercantile Marine Company, he will for the present have to find his own answer. Possibly it may result in benefit to the maritime interests of the United States twenty years hence, but what good it will do them in the meantime seems obscure.

IMPORT OF MATERIALS.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics show a remarkable increase in the importation of materials for use in manufacturing industry, and that is an element not only in our foreign trade, but in the general situation that must be taken into account and is especially encouraging. It is one of the many signs of healthy activity in the business of the country of all sorts. The main classes of goods included in manufacturers' materials by the Bureau of Statistics are chemicals, silks, iron and steel, tin, copper, hides and skins, wool, wood, fibres, rubber, and tobacco. It will be seen that certain portions of these are not produced in the United States and do not come within the scope of the "protective" tariff. The greater part is, however, taxed for the benefit of home producers, and the tax results in a partial monopoly in some goods and in excessive prices for others. In these cases the tariff is distinctly a useless and burdensome tax on home industry and is as protective as a Chinese Mandarin's stealings of Tammany's rake-off; not a whit more.

The total for the eight months ended with February of the imports of material for manufacture was nearly 47 per cent. of all imports, which is the highest proportion reached at that time. In the month of February, however, this proportion reached 51.3 per cent., being for the first time in the history of our foreign trade more than one-half of the total imports. Calculated on the returns for two-thirds of the fiscal year, the imports of manufacturers' materials will this year reach the extraordinary figure of $450,000,000. Ten years ago it was but $278,000,000, an increase of five-eighths in the decade. The most remarkable increase as compared with last year is in wool, from $7,282,134 to $12,803,966; in fibres, from $13,414,958 to $22,525,472; in hides and skins, from $28,636,482 to $37,550,700; in iron and steel, from $12,279,674 to $34,558,054, and in silk, from $15,967,490 to $38,043,597.

It is, of course, absurd that the large industries dependent on these materials should be hampered by an import tax, but there does not seem to be any prospect of relief until the party in power shall be dislodged.

SHAMROCK III.

It seems to be clear that both in a light air and in a fresh breeze Shamrock III. is superior to Shamrock I. on every point of sailing. When New York yachtsmen read that she has beaten the old boat half a mile in seven miles on a reach, the old boat's best point, they will understand that their work as cup defenders is cut out for them, and that this time there is something to beat. Two heads are shown to be better than one, even in yacht designing, and Messrs. FIFE and WATSON have produced a faster boat together than either had been able to produce by himself.

All the better. It is true that we had something to beat last time, although we have never had such a fright about the cup as when the Thistle came after it, a craft which proved to be very easy for the Volunteer. But now there is nothing international about the contest, except in name. That is to say, there is no longer any pretense of an American or of an English "model," as in the old days. Designers have no secrets from one another, and it is by close attention to the finest points of detail that the victory is likely to be decided. With Columbia, Constitution, and Reliance to choose from and to try against each other it will go hard if we also do not show, like Sir THOMAS LIPTON, that we have something left up our sleeves.

"COMMERCIALIZING" INVENTIONS.

It is only just now that the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has been put upon a commercial basis. That is to say, it has just entered the field as a competitor of the older systems of instantaneous communication over land and under sea. The time spent in the experimental stage seems long to newspaper readers who seem to have been knowing all about it for years and wondering when it would become "practical."

As a matter of fact, the time has been singularly short, as compared with that which it took other inventions which can be likened to this to come into general use. The first patent for a steamboat was issued in England in 1736, but it was not until 1807 that the steamboat passed the "toy stage" by the voyage of the Clermont from New York to Albany. STEPHENSON constructed his first locomotive in 1814, but it was twelve years later before the first English railroad was begun, and sixteen before it was opened to travel, while, on this side, Boston and New York were not connected by a continuous railroad until 1848. The first public appearance of the telephone was made at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. It was years before it became anything more than a toy. How slow was the process of its "commercialization" may be judged from the fact that the first building erected in New York for the purposes of a telephone exchange is less than twenty years old.

In the light of these instances, it will be seen that the commercialization of wireless telegraphy has been surprisingly rapid. Of course it has been greatly favored by the extortionate and so often prohibitory rates imposed upon telegraphy by wire, especially across the sea. An enormous bounty was offered by the existing conditions to whoever could circumvent the cable companies by introducing a cheaper mode of communication. It now appears that the reward of MARCONI will be very great. Nobody will grudge it to him, for everybody who helps to pay it will, for some years at least to come, be gratefully conscious that his share of the payment is an economy for himself.

A wider moral is that a dreaming and experimenting inventor may be precisely the most "practical" man of his time, in the results of his labors, and that no investigations are more likely to be fruitful than those which seem to have no utilitarian aim or tendency. In this view, such an endowment as that which Mr. CARNEGIE has made for the prosecution of mere research is likely to be the most fruitful of all his benefactions.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME.

We make room, with pleasure, for an interesting letter from Mr. JOSEPH B. BLOOMINGDALE, proposing an extension of the Mayor's adoption and extension of Mr. LINDENTHAL'S scheme for a combined railroad terminal and municipal office building on the trapezoid of which one end is occupied by the building of The Staats-Zeitung. Mr. BLOOMINGDALE proposes that the city shall extend its acquisition northerly to Worth Street.

There is much to be said in favor of this proposition. As Mr. BLOOMINGDALE points out, the existing "improvements" are of a cheap and transient kind. The costliest and most recent structures in the district are two tall buildings consisting of "lofts." Moreover, sites might be found in this area for such public uses as are not to be fulfilled by the new municipal office building. By treating the ground acquired as a "clean slate," and laying it out anew according to what can now be seen to be the best advantage, suitable and permanent surroundings can be secured not only for the city's office building, but for such other public buildings as may be needed. We should suppose that the commission proposed to be appointed for a new Court House would find its requirements better satisfied in this tract than anywhere else. And after the ground had been newly laid out and buildings of a much higher class than those which now occupy it erected, the city could doubtless sell such of the land as it did not need for very nearly if not quite enough to reimburse its own outlay. It is worth while to recall that, when the Ringstrasse was laid out in Vienna, and the site of the old fortifications given to the city, the land disposed of to private buyers sufficed to pay for all the magnificent public buildings erected in the reclaimed district.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There will be general surprise at the announcement by the Post Office Department in its new book of instructions that stamps accidentally torn in two cannot be used for the payment of postage. Most of us can remember occasions when, with more or less care, we pasted the parts of a torn stamp on a letter, and in such cases, usually if not always, the letter has reached its destination and made no trouble either for the sender or the recipient. So, as a matter of fact, and whatever the department may say, torn stamps can, or at least could, be used. And why should they not? It is conceivable, of course, that by the exercise of a vast amount of labor and ingenuity ten stamps could be turned into eleven that would pass the inspection of an overworked cancellation clerk, with the consequent loss to the Government of 2 cents, but it is not conceivable that this crime would be committed by anybody else than a lunatic miser or oftener than once in a generation. On the other hand, the frequency with which we all have only one stamp, and that a torn one, is very great, and a large amount of utterly needless inconvenience would be caused if it were necessary in such cases to make a journey to the Post Office, or even to the nearest drug store. It is the business of the postal authorities to render correspondence easy, not difficult, to do the work for which they take the people's money, not to find excuses for leaving it undone until they can get more money. The matter is a very small one, but it is one of those trifles that create a lot of annoyance and irritation—or might if the department were as strict in practice as it now says it is in theory.

—In an article on "The Laws in a Great City," contributed to The Messenger, a Roman Catholic magazine published in New York, Mr. EUGENE A. PHILBIN tells, as providing "a slight indication of the mind of the average man in business as to moral law," the following curious story:

> "An out-of-town merchant sent a large quantity of silverware to a firm in the trade with whom he was acquainted, with the request that the lot be sold. The firm selected from the consignment some pieces for their own use and offered the balance for sale. A bid was received and telegraphed to the owner, who accepted it. He never knew anything about the consignees taking the pieces for themselves." A member of the firm, says the ex-District Attorney, narrated the incident to him as an evidence of business ability, and seemed not to have even a suspicion that the morality of the firm's course was open to adverse criticism. "Had not the consignor of the goods," he asked, "accepted with satisfaction the price offered for the lot and authorized the delivery upon such terms? What then was wrong in the firm taking the articles under the circumstances, although they received compensation for their services?" The weak point in this argument, of course, is its overlooking of the tacit understanding, amounting to a tacit contract, that the consignees would get the best bid they could for all the goods. On that understanding the consignor accepted the bid, and he was the victim of a particularly despicable robbery, since it was committed by men whom he trusted. Now Mr. PHILBIN, with his large experience, declares that neither the immorality nor the criminality of such an act is appreciable to "the mind of the average man in business." If he is right, one cannot but regret the substitution of present-day business methods and morals for those of the old pirates who attacked under the Jolly Roger and made no pretense of being honest merchants. The pirates, at least, played their game boldly, risked their lives for their booty, and supplied much picturesque and valuable material for the writers of novels. Their successors—if Mr. PHILBIN is right—have an unbroken record of cowardice, and their only excuse for existence is that they are useful to the community as furnishing waste. But is Mr. PHILBIN right?

—According to The Buffalo Commercial, one of the strangest features of the Burdick case is "the marked indisposition of every member of the Burdick household to give the authorities any assistance in searching for the perpetrator of the crime." Is not the confident assumption that such an indisposition existed a still stranger feature of the case? The Commercial may have information that did not appear in the printed reports of the inquiry, but for the rest of us it is at least as easy to assume that the members of the Burdick household told little because they had little to tell, as that they told little because they feared to tell much. At least one of them answered with apparent frankness questions which she had many personal reasons for refusing to answer, thereby clearing up the mystery to such small degree as it was cleared up, and the other members of the family were, if nothing more, explicit in their details. Their behavior was in some respects peculiar, but so were the circumstances, and it is absurd to suppose that little children could be schooled to carry out so successfully an elaborate conspiracy of silence. The stories told on the stand did not hang together in every detail, but the discrepancies were immaterial, and they were evidences of an intention to tell the truth, not of a desire to deceive and lead astray. The Buffalo papers, like Judge MURPHY, seem to be looking far for excuses for their own lack of detective skill. If they want to discuss what is really one of the strangest features of the case, why do they not turn their attention to the way in which the murdered man's body was hidden beneath blankets and pillows. That, now, was a detail that fitted in with none of the theories that were evolved, and that it had a meaning can hardly be doubted.

CENTRE FOR CITY BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to renew the suggestions contained in my former letter, which at the time you were good enough to publish.

There is no longer any doubt as to the need of new quarters for the Municipal Government of New York City. The recent statement of Controller Grout that the $60,000,000 paid by the city in rentals would more than cover the interest on bonds for an adequate building, and the declaration of Mayor Low in favor of a great municipal structure have emphasized the conviction of this need. But do the plans suggested exhaust the possibilities of a municipal centre worthy of the city, and is there no way consistent with sound business principles to give New York municipal buildings comparable with those of smaller cities in this and other countries?

A plan was suggested by the writer about a year ago. Every consideration, economic and artistic, demands its careful reconsideration at this present moment. The city should condemn the entire district bounded by Centre, Chatham, Worth, and Chambers Street—a "flatiron" twice the size of the dusty space miscalled the City Hall "Park." This district is crowded with rookeries, tenements, and noisome dens; it is like a pile of unsavory rubbish in a public highway, and lends upon the congested traffic to which it adds nothing of either value or grace. The land is consequently cheap, and two results would follow its purchase. Real estate valuations would soar for half a mile around, the consequent taxation more than repaying the cost of buying and condemning. Relief of overcrowded streets would follow, direct communication between the Roosevelt and Catharine Street Ferries, while, at last, Brooklyn Bridge could have adequate terminal facilities and Worth Street be made into a broad avenue from river to river.

The artistic considerations support the plan as strongly as business reasons. Each municipal structure might stand with ample space about it for the groves and walks that lend dignity to noble architecture. Such a centre of beauty and dignity befits a municipal administration whose executive alone controls the expenditure of ten millions a year. The lesson of commercial value gained by adequate public buildings and parks has been too recently learned to be forgotten.

Years of real estate experience and a careful study of the question from every standpoint, convince the writer that this plan cannot be overlooked. At least, it deserves consideration and discussion.

JOSEPH B. BLOOMINGDALE.
New York, March 23, 1903.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me space in your paper to say a few words in defense of Admiral Dewey about that harmless remark made to a citizen in regard to the strength of our gunboats? Now, what could be more natural for any officer (who had a just pride in his war fleet) when asked such a question to defend his own, whether German or Yankee? It looks to me, Mr. Editor, as if these criticisms savor of "sour grapes," and they certainly were never written or uttered by a loyal American. When these American grafts speak of his "utterances" as being undiplomatic and discourteous to Germany I would call their attention to that "undiplomatic and discourteous" incident at Manila Bay, where Admiral Dewey with his small fleet alone, among a hostile and savage people, held the German fleet at bay and won a victory which gained us the admiration of the world.

We are no longer the under dog in naval strength, and that is what hurts. It isn't so much the bark that distresses them as the bite that would surely follow, to the death, were our "sea dogs" of the navy again called into action to protect her rights.

This is the land of liberty and free speech. If certain people do not like our expressions of loyalty and true patriotism let them return to the country and flag that oppressed and drove them here.

Please don't worry over the Admiral's ability to gauge the strength of our forces or his own if called upon in the future to defend the flag which has ever stood for liberty, justice, and free speech for all. All honor to the man who has ever had the "courage to dar[illegible]de."

A DESCENDA..T OF DUTCH ANCESTORS.
New York, March 30, 1903.

NUGGETS.

The Better Way.

"Better spend $2 in hay for the cow than sit down and grieve over spilled milk," says a Billville editor.—Atlanta Constitution.

She's Right.

She—I'm right because I'm right!
He—How do you know?
She—I'm right because I'm right. I don't need to know.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Vernal Bliss.

Brown—Are you reveling in the joys of Spring?
Jones—Am I? Our coal bill has got down to almost nothing.—Detroit Free Press.

Apprehensive.

"Those Vermont farmers who say they'll have to bear their maple sugar disappointment philosophically seem to have the right sort of grit."

"Yes; I'm afraid, however, that a good deal too much of their grit will be found in the maple syrup."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MY VOW.

Charles W. Sharff in The Ram's Horn.

When I get rich I'll quit the road for good
And stay content at home as each man should,
Who has a home wherein the faithful wife
Through years of lonesome labor spends her life;
I'll give some younger man my time-worn grip
And let him take my routine monthly trip,
When I get rich.

When I get rich, at home I'll gladly stay,
And give my wife some comfort every day.
I'll smooth away the wrinkles from her face
That time has all too soon begun to trace;
I'll lighten all her labors, great and small,
And if she would consent, I'll bear them all,
When I get rich.

When I get rich, I'll give with lavish hand
To help the fallen rise in every land.
I'll give to spread the Gospel far and wide,
To feed and clothe the poor on every side;
I'll advertise that I have funds to spare
In doing good to others everywhere,
When I get rich.

When I get rich. Why make so rash a vow?
A voice within me whispers, even now
Thou art already rich in resource grand—
A voice that how can cheer, a helping hand,
A heart that new should beat with love divine—
Give what thou hast, give freely what is thine,
For thou art rich.

MR. ROOT ON THE TARIFF

Secretary of War Denies the Present Need of Revision.

Trusts Cannot Be Killed by Changes in Duties, He Holds, Without Widespread Disaster.

BOSTON, April 2.—Secretary of War Elihu Root was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Home Market Club tonight. In his address he voiced the opposition to revision of the present tariff. A great deal of importance was attached to his argument in the minds of members of the Home Market Club, inasmuch as it was assumed he spoke for the Administration. Mr. Root spoke as follows:

"I remember hearing Mr. Tilden say that if you put a hundred men in a room and make any proposition whatever to them some one of the hundred would dispute it. Reducing this saying to its lowest degree of one in a hundred, we must look for at least 900,000 among the people of the United States in whose eyes everything that is is wrong, and whatever is being done ought not to be done or ought to be done otherwise.

"This useful but trying class of our fellow-citizens has recently turned its attention to the existing protective system of the United States. If we had been a free trade country they would have been protectionists. As we have long been a protectionist country, they are free traders.

"To them are joined the members of the Democratic Party who desire a change in administration, and the two demand what they call a revision of the protective tariff, but which they really mean to be a destruction of the protective tariff. Along with them go to some extent certain good and true men who urge a real revision of the tariff, which they believe will make it a better protective tariff than it is now.

"I wish to say some things which I should be glad to have come to the attention of these good citizens, about the true nature and necessary effect of the proceeding which they wish to progress to take. In saying them I am going to assume:

"First—That the principle of protection should be maintained. I am not going to argue the question of protection and free trade. The second administration of Cleveland is not so completely forgotten yet that that question needs to be argued in this country now.

"Next, I assume it to be true that the people of the United States are now enjoying a period of extraordinary and unexampled prosperity, and I assume that we don't want that prosperity to end.

"The question is not whether under some other law we might or might not have become prosperous, or whether under some other law we may not in the future attain prosperity. It is that the prosperity we have now to-day is the prosperity of productive enterprises which have adjusted itself to the conditions that this Dingley law has created, and the stability of those conditions in substance is essential to the continuance of this present period of prosperity.

"There is no fetich in the tariff schedules, and no sacredness in particular rates of duty. If, during original error or changes of condition, the provisions of the law work ill to the country, then at the proper time and in the proper way a sensible people will change the law. If a law is working well as a whole, common sense requires that we should endure some faults, even though they be serious, rather than destroy the general good effect by constant tinkering.

"A revision of the tariff is a great and difficult task, not to be undertaken except for grave and serious reasons. The decree of an absolute monarchy can make and change tariff laws without discussion or delay, but 14,000,000 voters, represented by 386 Congressmen and 90 Senators, cannot. The effect of this necessary discussion furnishes the chief reason why revision should not be undertaken until it becomes a real necessity. The moment the discussion begins uncertainty begins, with the manufacturer, the farmer, the merchant. The process of revision is an evil in itself of no small proportions.

"A second consideration is that you cannot get rid of trusts by revising the tariff unless you are ready to reduce the duties in the classes of manufacture in which the so-called trusts are engaged—that is to say, in all the principal kinds of manufacture—to such an extent as to put an end to all American manufacture. In each class the trust is the strongest, and if duties are lowered below the point of adequate protection the independent manufacturer will go to the wall first.

"It is impossible that reduction of duties should wipe out trusts except as it wipes out American manufacture. When that happens, as trusts are the feature of the day in foreign countries, free trade and protectionist alike, you will have substituted the foreign trusts for the domestic trusts, and the prosperity of foreign workmen for the prosperity of American workmen.

"A third thing to be remembered is that out of no possible revision is anybody likely to get the kind of tariff law that he wants. Each State surrendered its right to have its own tariff framed according to its own ideas for the benefit of its own industries when the Constitution of 1787 became the supreme law of the land, and now the one tariff law that applies alike to every State must be made up upon compromise and concession and compensation.

"The question is whether there are really existing evils to be cured as great as the evils to be endured from the long and difficult process of revision. In determining when and how that process shall be undertaken two cardinal rules should be observed:

"First.—It should be done only when Congress is as free as possible from the distractions and temptations of an active political campaign. When Congress settles down to attend to business it is a very wise, competent, and effective body. When it is playing politics it contributes more of brilliancy to the impending campaign than it does of substantial value to the statute book.

"The second rule to be followed is expressed by the oft-repeated saying that the tariff should be revised by its friends. Whatever principle the people of a country wish to have embodied in a tariff law, the men who believe in the principle should frame the law.

"If the American people are ready to abandon the principle of protection and face the crash and downfall of our present prosperity, which would immediately result, then they should hand the revision over to the Democratic Party, and that is the meaning of the men who are crying: 'Revise the tariff in order to destroy the trusts.' What they really mean is, abandon the principle of protection in order to destroy the trusts, and make all American producers take their stand on an equal footing with foreign competition."

Senator Lodge also spoke at the banquet, discussing the tariff, Canadian reciprocity, and the Administration's policy in the Philippines.

GIRL CHAMPION TYPEWRITER.

Miss Prettyman, Who Made Speed Record in Patent Office, Is from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The typewriters in the United States Patent Office are acknowledged experts in speed and accuracy, and the championship among them is held by Miss Mary E. Prettyman of Philadelphia, who came into the office three months ago. She was appointed typewriter and stenographer at $720 a year, and assigned to making copies of the records.

Miss Prettyman yesterday attained the extraordinary record of writing 17,500 words during that day, which means work of six and one-half hours. It is the largest number of words ever written by any one in the Patent Office, and it is believed not to have been exceeded by any one elsewhere.

FLAGSHIP FOR CAPT. CLOVER.

Attaché of Embassy in London Will Command the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is the present intention of Navy Department officials that when Capt. Richardson Clover is relieved as naval attaché of the American Embassy at London this Spring he will be placed in command of the Brooklyn, and that that vessel shall become the flagship of the European Squadron. The Brooklyn is now undergoing extensive repairs at the New York Navy Yard, but will be ready for commission about June 1.

Capt. Clover is returning to his London post after a flying visit to Washington. He was sent to London in April, 1900, and his promotion to command the flagship of the European Squadron is in recognition of his services while attached to the Embassy.

Capt. Clover's successor at London has not yet been announced.

ABATTOIR BILL HEARING.

Retail Butchers Favor It; Health Protective Association Opposes It—Mayor to Visit Proposed Site.

Mayor Low gave a public hearing yesterday on the bill of Senator Ellsberg to allow the construction of an abattoir at Thirty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue to take the place of the three remaining slaughter houses which now occupy the ground. There was a delegation of about 300 butchers of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company present, and they favored the bill. A delegation of women from the Health Protective Association opposed the measure. Dr. Briggs, the pathologist of the Board of Health, said that no slaughter houses should be constructed in the Borough of Manhattan, and that they would be a nuisance and a menace to public health.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman of the Health Protective Association declared these abattoirs, instead of being encouraged, should be driven by legislation out of the city into a sparsely settled region.

"We don't want to brush all these interests into the river at once," she said, "but it should be done gradually. The people, especially the mothers and children in the tenements near these abattoirs, should be protected from the odors, and it is our duty as men and women to protect those who cannot protect themselves."

G. W. Matthews, representing Coudert Brothers, counsel for the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, also opposed the bill, for the same reasons advanced by the preceding speakers.

Mr. Schneerman, for the butchers, said that, as long as the Beef Trust is allowed to maintain slaughter houses in the city, the retail dealers should not be discriminated against in this matter if they complied with all the provisions of the law. He concluded by saying the retail butchers were in the fight against the Beef Trust to stay, and appealed to the Mayor to lend them a helping hand by signing the bill.

Mayor Low said he would visit the locality of the proposed abattoir before he decided the matter.

TAX PAYMENT DATE.

Opposition to Proposed Change from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

The bill prepared by Controller Grout to change the date of the payment of city taxes from Oct. 1 to Jan. 2 was before Mayor Low yesterday, when a public hearing was held. The city, between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1 of each year, now has to borrow from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 from Wall Street banks and wealthy persons, and revenue bonds are issued which are redeemable when taxes are collected. Under the bill proposed by Controller Grout the city will start with funds to pay expenses.

President Wells of the Tax Department read a long statement, in which he opposed the bill. He said that if the new law could be put in effect without inconvenience to the people it would be a step in the direction of economy. The bill as drawn was in conflict with many of the provisions of the tax laws and there would be hundreds of lawsuits in which the city would become involved.

Ex-Tax Commissioner Sutro also spoke in opposition to the bill. He declared it was full of irregularities and cited many instances in which he claimed the new law would be unconstitutional and impracticable. He said that no person could tell a year in advance what New York City property would be worth.

Controller Grout defended the bill and said that the only opposition came from people who wanted to prevent the city getting the relief proposed.

Mayor Low said he was thoroughly in sympathy with the purpose of the bill and opposed to the system of collection of taxes in vogue for years past. It was a subject matter that would require careful consideration, and as he could not decide the question offhand he would reserve decision.

C. L. FAIR WILL CASE.

Arguments Heard on Motion for More Time in Relatives' Suit.

Justice Gildersleeve heard arguments yesterday in the Supreme Court on the application of Jay & Candler, attorneys for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., daughters of Senator Fair, for an extension of time in which to file an answer to the action brought by Mrs. Nelson and other relatives and heirs of Mrs. Charles L. Fair for a share in her estate and that of her husband.

Mr. Fair was killed in an automobile accident near Paris, France, on Aug. 14 last, his wife, who was a daughter of Mrs. Nelson, being killed in the same accident. Later Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt, through their attorneys, settled with the relatives of Mrs. Fair for $125,000, which settlement agreement the relatives of Mrs. Fair now declare was fraudulently secured, and they want to set it aside, asserting also that they can prove Mrs. Fair survived her husband and therefore her heirs are entitled to a share in his estate.

The motion for an extension of time in which to file the answer to this suit was opposed by James A. Chandler, attorney for the relatives of Mrs. Fair, who said the other side could go ahead with the case now, and had had many months in which to become familiar with the particulars in the action. Mr. Candler of Jay & Candler said he had not had time to secure all needed facts because of the absence of Mrs. Oelrichs from this country. Decision was reserved.

Charles E. Whitehead's Will Filed.

The will of Charles E. Whitehead, who died at Aiken, March 23, was filed for probate yesterday at the office of the Surrogate. The value of the estate is not estimated in the accompanying petition, but is considerable. The widow, Mrs. Lucy Page Whitehead, receives the bulk of the estate. Some minor bequests include $2,500 to the Children's Aid Society, a like sum to the Young Men's Christian Association, $1,000 to the Sunnyside Day Nursery, and a like sum to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children. A three gaited saddle embroidered green left to Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and to Annie, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is left an oval portrait in oil of the wife of William Curtis Noyes.

Will of Mrs. Mary Fabbri Filed.

The will of Mrs. Mary Fabbri, widow of Commodore Egisto Paolo Fabbri, and mother by adoption of Ernesto G. Fabbri, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Fabbri died Feb. 10 in Florence, Italy, where she was living at the time. The estate is valued at $125,000, and the bulk goes to Ernesto Fabbri, who lives at 11 East Sixty-second Street. Some small bequests are made for charity, including one of $4,000 to the Protestant Orphans' Home in Florence, and $1,000 to the Children's Aid Society of this city.

MONTESQUIOU OFF TO FRANCE.

Poet of the Ideal Says He May Return Next Year to Lecture.

"The press of this country has treated me and my lectures in a light vein," said Count Robert de Montesquiou, shaking his head, as he stood on the deck of the French liner La Savoie yesterday morning. Then he shrugged his shoulders with a long shrug and added, after a half sigh: "But that was because they did not understand me." This, through his friend and interpreter, Gabriel de Tzurri.

The Count added, however, that he was thoroughly satisfied with the result of his "conference," and that he might return next year for six months, touring the principal cities of the United States and Canada. In this event the subject of such conference would be selected with particular regard for the city in which it would be delivered. Thus, in Baltimore he would talk on Edgar Allen Poe.

There had been a change of attitude toward him during the latter part of his visit, he said. His lectures had then been treated more seriously, he thought.

As regards M. Mabilleau, the Count said he had had no controversy with him. All reports to the contrary were false.

"In France we have two kinds of newspaper articles," he went on. "One kind calls for a slap in the face and a duel. The other for a shrug of the shoulders."

He said he had been advised to go to court in relation to certain defamatory articles, but he considered it would be beneath his dignity to do so.

TO PLAY SHAKESPEARE

Wynne Mathison and Greet Company to Appear for a Benefit.

Experiences of "Everyman" on Tour—R. K. Munkittrick and Willis Steel as Comic Opera Librettists.

It has been definitely learned that Ben Greet's company, headed by Miss Wynne Mathison, now playing "Everyman" at the Garden Theatre, will be seen in a Shakespearean production in this city prior to the close of the present season.

From time to time the desirability of such a venture has been suggested, and the exceedingly favorable impression made by Miss Mathison upon intelligent playgoers has led to a frequently expressed hope that she might be permitted to appear in a Shakespearean rôle. Announcements that such an arrangement might be effected have been made from time to time, but at the offices of Charles Frohman definite information has generally been withheld. It was said there that if any direct steps to that end were taken the public would be apprised of the fact in due time.

It has been learned, however, that the matter has passed the doubtful stage and a date early in May has been set for the first American appearance of Miss Mathison and Mr. Greet's company in a Shakespearean play. The first performance will be a benefit for a local charity of prominence, in which certain officials of Columbia University are said to be much interested. The play to be presented, as far as could be learned, has not yet been finally determined upon. Both "The Merchant of Venice" and "Henry V." have been considered, and it is altogether probable that one or the other of them will be chosen for the bill. In either case, the opportunity which many playgoers have hoped for of seeing Miss Mathison in something other than "Everyman" will be gratified. There is a remote possibility that Mr. Greet will also appear, but Mr. Greet, it is understood, prefers not to do so.

In speaking of the matter last night he said:

"We had hoped to appear in a Shakespearean play on the poet's birthday, and both Miss Mathison and myself had in a measure set our hearts upon doing so. In fact, the matter seemed practically assured when we learned from Mr. Frohman that he had promised that the first Shakespearean appearance of the company should be for a charity, and of course we deferred to his wishes in the matter. We shall naturally be greatly interested in seeing how our efforts in that direction are accepted here, and in fact it will be interesting to note whether there is any real demand for Shakespearean plays. I personally am of the opinion that there is a large community which is keenly anxious for plays which appeal to the intelligence, not only in this city, but in the smaller places throughout the country."

Mr. Greet was asked if he would appear in the performance.

"I prefer not to do so," he answered; "really, there are so many actors, you know."

"Our experiences since coming to America, continued Mr. Greet, "have been extremely gratifying. In our audiences in those cities at which we have appeared have been generally of good size, and each night has seen increased attendance. This has been especially satisfying because 'Everyman' is not an attraction that can be 'circused.' Such advertising as we have had has been largely by word of mouth, from people who had seen the production and found pleasure in talking about it."

Mr. Greet's statements in reference to the business of "Everyman" is borne out by a very practical demonstration. It has been arranged to have two companies play America in the old morality play next season as much territory remains which the present company has not touched.

That a prophet is not without honor save in his own country was very forcibly illustrated to the "Everyman" company while on tour. It was believed that of all places where the company was booked no theatregoers would be more appreciative of the English players than those of Toronto, Canada. As it afterward developed, this was the one place visited where the audiences were absolutely apathetic.

At several of the universities amusing experiences were encountered, though the audiences were invariably large and enthusiastic. At Vassar the young women refused to leave the hall when the play was ended, being curious to see how Everyman's release from the tomb was effected. Finally, after Mr. Greet had pleaded with them, the students agreed to vacate.

At Princeton similar curiosity was not so easily overcome. Miss Mathison, fatigued after her difficult performance, was ready to make her exit from the jaws of death, but the entire audience of students still lingered in the hall. They were begged to abdicate, but entreaties, threats, and persuasive eloquence availed naught. In the tomb Miss Mathison was making sotto voce appeals to Mr. Greet to get rid of the audience that she might come forth. Finally, in despair, Mr. Greet signaled the electrician and every light in the hall was extinguished. Instantly several hundred matches were lighted, the students evidently being prepared for any emergency. But finally after another effort Mr. Greet persuaded them to leave.

Willis Steel, the author of the "Battle of the Strong," and R. K. Munkittrick, the editor of Judge, have just finished the libretto of a comic opera that is reported to deal with a classical period, which, in this instance, has been generously and barbarically adorned with Tenderloin jewels and embroideries. It is said to have been formulated and builded to fill, at once, a long-felt want and an aching void. The lyrics of the libretto are spoken of as being lively and nimble and composed according to the rules of prosody, while the dialogue is said to be snappy and spirited throughout. The authors claim to have had the temerity and daring to introduce a genuine and unusual novelty, and to have prepared a story that will stand analysis to a logical conclusion, being at the same time reasonably clear to the average Tenderloin understanding, no matter how dense that understanding may happen to be.

MISS HALL AND MR. WILCZEK.

Two excellent artists united their forces last evening in a recital, given in Mendelssohn Hall, that afforded much pleasure to listeners of nice tastes and appreciation. They were Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto, and Mr. Franz Wilczek, violinist. Neither is heard as often in public as their admirable powers would justify. Mr. Wilczek's appearances, in particular, are very few and far between, though he may justly be regarded as one of the best violinists now living in New York. The twain gave a programme that had many points of interest.

Mr. Wilczek played with Mr. Victor Harris two movements of Goldmark's suite in E major for violin and piano, two movements from Bach's first solo sonata, a romance by Bruch, and two movements from Lalo's "Symphony Espagnol." Goldmark's suite is substantial, though not very inspired music. Mr. Wilczek played it with much breadth of style and with an uncommonly big and vibrant tone. In the Bach sonata this breadth stood him in good stead, and his technique was generally ample to enable him to show forth the involutions of its contrapuntal structure with clearness and certainty, though there was not quite the freedom and poise about it that are needed.

Miss Hall's singing was a delight; it is sincere, intelligent, guided always by an artist's appreciation and a truly musical feeling, and though her voice is not in itself of the greatest beauty, she can make it expressive of widely diverse moods and emotions. Her old French songs, "Ma doux Amaitie" and "Chantons Her Amours de Jean," were charming in their grace and tenderness; so were the two little songs by Brahms in the folksong character, "Das Mädchen Spricht" and "Ständchen," and his "Liebestreu" and "Sapphische Ode" she sang with real fervor, depth of feeling, and breadth sustained power. Her singing of Glück's "O del mio dolce Ardor" showed that she had understanding of its style, that of the old Italians, and she went far toward realizing it. There was an interesting little song by Bruch in her list, "Frage"—more interesting than most of his more ambitious music—and she sang two English songs, "Will Sleep Here," by Gilland A. Grieve Not, Dear Love," by Lidgey, "Mirage," by Liza Lehmann, and a French song by Augusta Holmes, "Le Chevalier Belle Etoile."

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

How Theodore Kremer Became a Playwright—"Cyrano de Bergerac" as an Opera—Stephen Phillips's Plays.

When Mildred Holland appears next season at Wallack's in "The Triumph of an Empress," by Theodore Kremer, the latter will have a long standing ambition gratified. Though Mr. Kremer is a successful writer of melodramas for the popular-priced houses, and has had several plays of a higher type produced on the road, as yet none of these has reached Broadway, where he has always wished to have one of his pieces produced. In a conversation yesterday regarding his new play, which is a romantic drama based on the life of Catharine the Great of Russia, Mr. Kremer told how he became a dramatist. From his boyhood, passed at Cologne, Germany, he had a passionate love for the stage. This love finally caused him to leave the university at Bonn and, in the face of his parents' opposition, he ran away to London, where he got a very small place with Wilson Barrett. Nine years ago, when he had just turned twenty, he found himself with Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Brown Potter in Australia. They were to play Sardou's "La Tosca," in which Mr. Kremer had the part of the lover. He told Mrs. Potter that the translation seemed too stilted, and she asked him to arrange it to suit himself, so long as he kept the cues in the usual places, and he did so. His work pleased Mrs. Potter so much that she advised him to try his hand at playwriting. His first effort was "The Nihilist," later produced in England and in Germany. Then Mr. Kremer came to New York, where he wrote "My Lord and Some Ladies," in which Louis James appeared, and more recently "The Power Behind the Throne," in which Miss Holland was seen, and "Frederick the Great," played by L. Morrison. But he is best known for his melodramas, among which are "The Fatal Wedding" and "A Desperate Chance."

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It looks as if New York would have two plays next season by Stephen Phillips, the English playwright. Charles Frohman postponed his production of Mr. Phillips's "Ulysses" until this coming season, and now George Alexander will leave the St. James's Theatre for a tour in America next Fall with Mr. Phillips's version of "Paolo and Francesca." He intends to act himself only the character of Francesca's husband, Giovanni, and her lover, Paolo.

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There is some talk that one of the English operas to be given at the Metropolitan next season will be "Cyrano de Bergerac," composed by Walter Damrosch, with libretto by W. J. Henderson. If Heinrich Conried decides to produce it, he will, it is said, engage David Bispham to sing the rôle of Cyrano.

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The press agent for "The Starbucks," Opie Read's play, which the Dearborn Street Theatre Stock Company is to produce at Daly's shortly, has lost the author and is sending telegrams up and down the land trying to locate him. Mr. Read was last heard from on Monday, when he left Chicago. He was due in New York about Tuesday night.

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Antonio Maiori, the young Italian tragedian, has concluded his season at the Dramatico Nationale in this city, and is now making preparations for his first road tour, which will begin in Boston, April 30. Philadelphia, Providence, Newark, Paterson, Waterbury, Bridgeport, New Haven, and other Eastern cities will be visited. Mr. Maiori appearing in his classical repertoire. Mr. Maiori last night produced at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, for the first time in America, "Senza Dimani," a drama in six acts, by Crescenzo di Maio. On Monday at the same place, he will produce "Francesca da Rimini," and on April 10 one of Victorien Sardou's plays.

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Julia Marlowe will not appear in Australia the coming Summer, having decided to rest in preparation for her production of H. V. Esmond's play, "Fools of Nature," which will go on in September. At the close of her season in Chicago in May she will go abroad to Bad Nauheim for a month's stay, and then return to spend the balance of the Summer at her country place at Highmount in the Catskills.

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Drina de Wolfe, at present playing the adventuress in "The Taming of Helen" with Henry Miller at the Savoy Theatre, is to essay a Berhhardt rôle in French the latter part of this month, in a charity programme at the Waldorf. She will appear in the scene with Baron Scarpia in "La Tosca," in which Tosca pleads for her lover's life and then stabs Scarpia, and also in a scene from "Le Phèdre." She will be assisted by Meriam Bruce.

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At the entertainment provided for the testimonial to Treasurer Al. Minehan at Weber & Fields's Music Hall Sunday several members of the stock company will appear individually and in groups, giving songs and selections from the chain of burlesques and Weberfieldian offerings, concluding with a novelty in which will appear William Collier, Peter F. Dailey, John T. Kelly, Charles A. Bigelow, and Weber and Fields.

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Henry Arthur Jones, who got mixed up in the discussion with A. B. Walkley of The London Times recently, has retired to Cannes, where he is hard at work on the play in which John Drew is to appear next season.

MASCAGNI SAILS, WILL RETURN.

"My Wife and I Are Charmed with America," the Composer Says—Balm in San Francisco.

Pietro Mascagni left this country, in which he has passed six months of unrelenting hardship, on La Savoie yesterday morning, with his hand on his heart and a smile on his lips, and the statement that he would be happy to return next season, since "my wife and I are both charmed with America."

"Of course," he continued, "I have met with difficulties since I came to America, but it was not my fault, I assure you. I never knew the meaning of a non-union man until I came here. Now I am an honorary member of the Musical Union.

"The most pleasant spot I found in America was San Francisco—Boston and Chicago I don't like, they're so cold. But San Francisco—ah! that's almost sunny Italy—just like a second Naples. When I reached there I was chilled by the Northern climate, and to see this kindly land—kindly through its people and its climate—rejuvenated me at once. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst proved a delightful patron during my stay there, and because of her I shall return next October for concerts. I led the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in many concerts, and gave some of my operas."

At the offices of his ex-managers, the Mittenthal Brothers, in the Knickerbocker Building, yesterday afternoon, Mascagni's picture—the right to hang which cost them about $100,000—was turned to the wall. Aubrey Mittenthal looked up from his work a moment and said:

"Forget it—we're going to stick to melodrama hereafter!"

Mr. Mittenthal, however, said that at the last moment he had decided to continue one suit against Mascagni, where there is some real money in sight, and so on Wednesday took an appeal from the decision of the Boston courts in the original suit. In that suit Mascagni had to furnish bail and put up $4,000 of his own money, and if the appeal is sustained the Mittenthal Brothers believe they have an opportunity to get this money.

Plancon May Return Next Season.

There is some possibility that Pol Plancon will come to the Metropolitan again next season if he and Mr. Conried can come to terms. News comes from Paris that M. Plancon's mother, whose failing health has kept him at home for two seasons, is dead. The baritone is billed to sing at Covent Garden, London, this May, June, and July.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day being Passion Friday, there is nothing on the programme. There was an interesting meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt near the clubhouse on Long Island yesterday, and the coach Liberty made its triweekly trip from the Holland House to Lakewood. The Pioneer will start on April 13.

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Miss Cathleen Neilson gave a luncheon yesterday in her home at 100 Fifth Avenue for the bridesmaids who will attend her at her marriage on April 14 to Reginald Vanderbilt. A number of her other friends were also her guests. Roses were used for decoration and the Hungarian band played. The guests included Miss Nathalie Schenck, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Devlin, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Twombly, Miss Parsons, Miss Swan, Miss Vanderbilt, Miss Jay, Miss Morton, Mrs. Frederic Davis, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Peter Martin.

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The Count and Countess de Castellane sailed yesterday for France. They may return next Winter. They had as a companion de voyage the Count Montesquiou.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and William Cutting, Jr., will sail to-morrow for Europe. So will Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who goes to join her husband, who has been at Nauheim. Mrs. Cutting and her son will pass the Summer at Wee Bush, their place at Newport, which they have not occupied for some years.

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The Oceanic brought many passengers. Among them was Joseph J. Lee, the representative of the Bolivian Syndicate in the question of the Acre Concession. The peaceful settlement of this question was due in a great measure to Mr. Lee's presence and efforts in the Amazon Valley. Mr. Lee left New York in the Autumn. Other passengers were Percy C. R. Windham of the British Legation, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. Gordon Macdonald (Miss Emelie Iselin), Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and the Misses Lamont, the Right Hon. Countess of Orford and her father, D. C. Corbin, Mrs. Henry Hope and Miss Amy Phipps, and Stilson Hutchins. Mrs. George Cornwallis West was not on board.

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The engagement is reported from London of Miss Mary Kuhn of Philadelphia to Roland Hunter Huntley Gordon, a cousin of the Marquis of Huntley. Miss Kuhn is a daughter of Mrs. Charles Kuhn and a niece of Mrs. William B. Churchman. She is also a cousin of Mrs. Charles Snowden and of Ogden Mills, whose engagement to Miss Lillian Drexel Paul was announced last Winter. The wedding is to be celebrated on Wednesday, April 29, in London.

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Mrs. Charles B. Foot repeated her lecture on "The Composers and Music of Russia" last evening at the residence of Mrs. Frank S. Hastings.

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Mrs. Richard Gambrill, the Countess Fabricotti, Goold Redmond, Miss Emily Redmond and J. Pierpont Morgan are booked to sail on Wednesday next for Europe. Miss Amy Townsend and Miss Susan Travers, a sister of the late Mrs. William Duer, sailed on the Celtic. C. Stacy Clark will sail on Saturday for England and will remain abroad all Summer.

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At the wedding April 20 of John Clarkson Jay, Jr., of this city, and Miss Marguerite Boëllac, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, a sister of the bridegroom-elect, will be one of the bridesmaids and Arthur Coxe Patterson and Robert C. Black, Jr., will be among the ushers. A number of New Yorkers will go to Harrisburg, Penn., for the wedding.

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The marriage of Miss Edith H. Owen, a daughter of Dr. Henry E. Owen and Mrs. Owen, and George H. Moore will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, 40 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Wednesday, April 29.

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Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse gave a dinner of twenty covers last night for the Duchess of Manchester.

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The annual charity ball of 1904 for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital is to take place on Feb. 2 in the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mrs Nathaniel E. Baylies gave a luncheon yesterday at her Fifth Avenue residence and Mrs. George R. Sheldon had a card party at her home.

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Mrs. Gilbert Jones will give a large bridge party at her city residence, 222 Madison Avenue, this afternoon, and some handsome prizes have been provided.

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A musicale tea was given yesterday afternoon at Mrs. H. Durant Cheever's for the benefit of the free ward for children at the Hahnemann Hospital. Miss Harriette Cady, the pianiste, played a number of selections from Wagner.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, and a party of guests will return from a trip to Mexico on Tuesday next. Mrs. William Manice is at Hot Springs, West Va. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright will go there next week. Newbold Morris is at Lenox, looking over his house for the season.

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Judge Vernon M. Davis and Mrs. Davis are staying at the Chatsworth Clubhouse this week.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A dinner was given in the Russian embassy this evening, although the host, Count Cassini, who is suffering from sciatica, was unable to be present. The guests, who were received by Countess Marguerite Cassini, included the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches; the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the Minister from Spain, the Secretary of the French embassy and Mme. de Margerie, the Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian embassy and Mme. von Callenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Waterlow of the British embassy, Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Scovel, Miss Josephine Boarman, Miss Warder, Miss Desmirnoff, Mr. Gutowski, and Mr. Guardabassi. Most of this company later attended the regular Thursday evening at-home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Warren Beech of New York, whose term of residence in Washington is limited to three months each Spring, but who are among the most hospitable of the capital's hosts, entertained at dinner this evening, when among their guests were Gen. Young, Mrs. William A. Beach, Jr., of Syracuse, N. Y.; Gen. Woodhull and Miss Woodhull, Col. and Mrs. Parker, Miss McLanahan, Miss Robson, Count Hoyes of the Austro-Hungarian legation, and Robert Cummins.

Miss Josephine Boardman gave a luncheon to-day at the Country Club, complimentary to Mrs. Payne Whitney, whose return to Washington for a month's visit will be made the occasion of considerable entertaining. Mrs. Whitney, who is accompanied by her baby daughter, is the guest of her parents, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay.

Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General, returned to-day from Atlantic City.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned to New York this morning. During her short stay in Newport she inspected the preparations for the opening of her villa, The Breakers, and the Pratt cottage, where the marriage of Miss Neilson to her youngest son, Reginald, it to take place in less than two weeks.

Mrs. Vanderbilt will return here next week to occupy The Breakers and to remain until after the wedding. She will entertain a large party of the Vanderbilt family at her villa.

Mrs. S. E. Blatchford has arrived at her cottage in Catherine Street.

Mrs. Joseph E. Stone has been here to inspect her cottage in Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Jesse Boynton of Bristol has rented the Perry cottage in Greenough Place.

Among those who have entered horses at the Boston show, which will open week after next, are Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Max Agassiz, Mrs. J. B. Grosvenor, William H. Mayer, and Benjamin Weaver.

Commodore Bourne's New Residence.

Frederick G. Bourne, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, will erect in the near future a handsome residence on the plot, 70 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, thirty feet east of Madison Avenue, which he has just purchased through Broker John N. Golding. The seller of the property is Henry G. Trevor, who also owns the adjoining thirty-foot plot at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street. The lots are in one of the blocks which were formerly the site of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and upon which so many fine dwellings have been erected within the last three years. Mr. Bourne was recently elected Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Babbitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Searles Babbitt, and John Stuart Ogilvie, Jr., of Brooklyn. No date has been named for the wedding.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Smith—Van Der Veer.

The wedding of Bowen Bancroft Smith and Miss Ella Hunt Van Der Veer was celebrated at noon yesterday in the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Hunt, at 42 East Fiftieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Princess robe of white satin, with yoke and sleeves of old point lace, a panel of point lace that extended down the front of the frock from the yoke to the hem. Her veil was of tulle and her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley. The ceremony was performed in a bower of palms and lilies, and the house was decorated with American Beauty roses, ferns, and palms.

Mr. Smith and his bride are booked to sail on Saturday on the Minnehaha. They will travel in Europe during the Summer, but will return to New York in the Autumn.

Among the guests at the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story,	Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge of Boston.
Mrs. Henry Bischoff,	Miss Betty Collamore,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lalmont,	Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Haxel of Bridgeport,
Mrs. Batterlee,	Miss Lee,
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low,	Miss Low,
Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Cram of Boston,	Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Smith of Boston,
Miss Van Der Veer,	Mr. and Mrs. Van Der Veer,
Cary Rodman,	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Valentine.
Mr. and Mrs. James Burden,	

NATIONAL ART THEATRE.

Outlines of the Plan for the Endowed Institution for the Production of American Plays.

The committee that was appointed in February last by the American Dramatists' Club to formulate a plan for presenting the endowed National Art Theatre project to the public had a meeting last evening at 114 West Fortieth Street, and announced the plan. At a more public meeting at Delmonico's on April 19 the plan is to be ratified. Heinrich Conried will be the guest of honor.

The central idea of the committee is the formation of a corporation, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in which membership and not stock will control. Subscriptions are to be solicited. Andrew Carnegie is said to be interested in the idea, and many other wealthy men have been ready to subscribe. No subsidy is expected from the Government, the theatre being national only as regards the breadth of the art.

The plan, as prepared by the committee, is in part:

To construct and maintain by private endowment and personal subscription in New York, a modern theatre of American type, devoted to the advancement of American dramatic and theatric art, the chief object being to present worthy American plays, the repertory also to include the classic and standard plays, American and foreign; the manager to be an American.

That the Board of Directors should consist of fifteen gentlemen who should be chosen as follows: Three by the American Dramatists Club, one by Columbia University, three by the Federated Art Societies, one by the Authors' Club, one by the Bar Association, one by the Chamber of Commerce. The ten Directors should choose the remaining five as follows: One representative of the art of acting, one representative of the art of music, and three unconnected with any of the foregoing interests, but men of public spirit and devoted to the idea of establishing a National theatre.

HOLDS FIREMEN RESPONSIBLE.

Several in Trouble as Result of Mr. Sturgis's Plan to Prevent Spectators Standing in Theatres.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis, instead of summoning managers of theatres to court on charges of violations of the rules regarding the occupancy of aisles and passages by their patrons, now holds the firemen stationed at the various playhouses personally responsible for the enforcement of these regulations. He has detailed Lieut. George J. Fox, formerly the driver for Acting Chief Furroy, to see that they perform this duty, and as a result of Fox's watchfulness several members of the department who enjoy theatre details were brought up for trial at Headquarters yesterday.

Firemen Thomas Gillan, stationed at Weber & Fields's; Leland D. Potter, at the Belasco Theatre; Michael J. Dalton, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre; Washington Slater, at the Grand Opera House, and John D. Sullivan, at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, were all found guilty. Their penalties are to be announced later.

RAILROAD BILL PROGRESSES.

Measure Affecting Transfers to be Reported in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The Senate Committee on Railroads to-night ordered reported favorably the Foley Transfer bill, as it is called. This is one of the railroad bills which has been strenuously antagonized by the city authorities of New York.

Speaking of the bill, Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman said: "It deals with the manner in which the penalties provided by Section 104 of the railroad law should be enforced, and provides that the penalties shall be recovered on the suit of the Attorney General, and deprives the party aggrieved of the right of action. The result of this legislation would be to prevent any person having a grievance over the non-issuance of a transfer from recovering damages except through a suit of the Attorney General."

This telegram was received yesterday by Frank B. Gardener, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation, from William T. McConnell, the board's representative in Albany:

"Goodsell bill not amended as published. All sneak railroad bills destined to pass unless unusual public sentiment is aroused immediately."

New England Railroad Map.

The banking firm of Joseph Walker & Sons of this city and Fisk & Robinson of Boston have jointly published a map showing (in colors) the various lines of New England railroads stocks of which have their dividends guaranteed by the Boston and Maine, New York, New Haven and Hartford, or the Boston and Albany Railroad Companies.

TO-MORROW.

Special Issue The New York Times Saturday Review.

The Spring Announcement Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, greatly enlarged for this occasion, will be published to-morrow, Saturday, April 4.

Its special feature will be a comprehensive, carefully prepared list of the new books in all departments of literature for the Spring season, comprising those appearing or announced for publication between Feb. 1 and July 1.

Special articles on the Spring book trade and kindred topics will also be published, while no regular feature of THE REVIEW will be omitted, and the contents will include the accustomed rich variety of critical reviews of the latest books and the news of the book world here and abroad. Order in advance from your newsdealer to be sure of getting a copy.—Adv.

DEATH OF JOHN McQUADE.

Treasurer of the Tammany Organization, Who Was Trusted Implicitly, and a Successful Contractor.

John McQuade, who knew all of the financial secrets of the Tammany organization for thirty years, died yesterday in his home at 1,326 Lexington Avenue. He was the Treasurer, but he was never called upon to keep any books of receipts and disbursements. He would pay out in a year sums that ranged from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and he was trusted so implicitly by Richard Croker and the other leaders of Tammany Hall that his word was never questioned.

For years Mr. McQuade was known as the "Silent Man of Fourteenth Street." When the campaign contributions began to flow into the Tammany Treasury before election Mr. McQuade would receive the campaign checks. Mr. Croker would open his mail and indorse every check payable to Mr. McQuade. All bills were paid by him, and, although around the Wigwam for many years, he never seemed to take the district leaders, except a few of them, into his confidence.

One of the traits of character which the Tammany politicians liked about Treasurer McQuade was that, whether there was one cent or a million in the treasury, every bill presented would be paid promptly. It was said yesterday that in times of political adversity Tammany Hall would be indebted to Treasurer McQuade for large sums advanced to pay bills. Mr. McQuade's busiest days were when the packages of money had to be prepared for the district leaders prior to election. The large transactions were carried on without apparent trouble and with little or no discussion, so far as Treasurer McQuade was concerned. During his lifetime Mr. McQuade occupied nearly every position in the Tammany society except that of Grand Sachem.

His death followed an operation that was performed a week ago to remove a carbuncle, although he had been ill nearly a month with diabetes. The operation did not bring relief, and his condition became steadily worse.

John McQuade was born in Ireland on Christmas Day, 1827. Two years later his parents came to this country. The boy was educated in the public schools here. In 1850 he started in the general contracting business and remained in it up to the time of his death. He was successful in his business ventures and was reputed to be worth more than a million dollars.

In 1871 he first held public office, being Superintendent of the Roads and Avenues under Street Commissioner Smith. In 1883 he was elected an Alderman, representing the Yorkville district, and was re-elected in 1885. He served as Police Justice from 1870 to 1872, when he was legislated out of office.

Forty-six years ago he cast his first vote, voting the Tammany ticket. He was leader of the old Twenty-second Assembly District and he organized the Jefferson Club, now the Algonquin Club.

Among the prominent contracts that he had from the city were the construction of the Bronx Avenue sewer, the Bronx, which is more than two miles in length; building the Madison Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River, laying 2,200 feet of Croton water pipe across the East River from Port Morris to North Brother Island, and building the subways on Broadway, Third Avenue, and in some down-town streets. He also had the contracts for building the dam and reservoir at Amawalk, N. Y., for the storage of 5,300,000 gallons of water for New York City, and the tunnel reservoir and chimneyway at Kensico, N. Y., for the storage of water for the upper districts of this city.

Mr. McQuade left a widow, an unmarried daughter, and three grandsons.

IN THE SHOPS.

Something like a semi-corset, or bust support, perhaps, to be worn with a ribbon girdle, or something of that kind, is a little garment that will wash, and has the effect of silk, and can be worn with different colored ribbons. It is like a short corset waist of white wash material, laced in the back, and with only straps running lengthwise of the waist at intervals in the front. It fastens at the front with two buttons, one at the upper and the other at the lower edge. At the sides in the front are tacked to the waist underneath two pieces of white ribbon, sash width, running in and out through the straps, and meeting in the front to tie in a single knot or in a bow. It is a very pretty thing, and, as it is possible to wash it, very useful.

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Biarritz gloves are to be seen once in a while. They are in the shape now, selling at low prices. In this style is also the driving glove, with the loose wrist, white lined, and worn turned up for an inch or so with the lining in sight.

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A smart walking glove has a broad band of white around the wrist.

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Riding and driving gloves, for men and women, are buckled across the back.

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A small clock, that the harness maker sells, hangs from the centre of a large brass horseshoe which, mounted upon a standard, stands upright. The clock is in the form of a watch, and it is suspended by a strap of pigskin.

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Post card photographs are printed in different fancy shapes, the different suits of cards, hearts, diamonds, and spades, containing the faces.

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Standard electric lamps for the table are mounted with large pearl shells for shades. They are in the natural shape, and are very pretty, as the light shines through them and brings out the iridescent tints.

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Bent-wood furniture is being brought out in many attractive colors. Chairs in the windows of one of the shops were in fancy shapes and a beautiful green color, some in the green enamel and others in a bronze green.

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Boxes of paper in Bruxelles lace designs cost $2 each, and each box contains only one quire of paper. Each sheet of paper is in the form of a lace-edged handkerchief, and the top of the box has the design of a handkerchief. The reproduction is a beautiful piece of work, each mesh of the net in the lace standing out as clearly as in a real handkerchief, and the threads in the linen centre are of photographic distinctness.

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Mimic bonnets for Easter gifts are out in the usual profusion. Those which are put up in little hand-painted boxes, with appropriate verses for each bonnet, are prettier than ever. One little hat is of red tulle, and others are of lace, after the models of the larger hats of the season.

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There are more commonplace little hats of sailor style, and the birch bark bonnets, big pokes, silk lined, and trimmed on the outside with mosses, pussy willows, and the like, are to be found also this year.

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Other pretty things are cards in the forms of sun bonnets, hand painted, with a narrow black edge, bringing out the colors on the inside. One bonnet has a painting of a little sun-bonnet maiden with a rabbit.

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Big cards of the ordinary type are in the forms of automobiles filled with rabbits and chickens.

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Pretty little bunnies on stick pins are among the prettiest of the small things for Easter gifts, and there are also stick pins showing downy chickens, some with pearls in their beaks and others standing upon tiny branches upon which are pearl berries. These are to be found at the first-class jewelers' shops.

***

Varieties of clover leaves are increasing for pin brooches. There are the very tiny leaves, often gold edged, in clusters. There are the single leaves across horseshoes or wishbones, the latter paved with small pearls, and each leaf has a larger pearl in the centre. One of the prettiest of the brooches has three three-petaled leaves, real shamrock clover, with a deep brown ring in the leaf, and there is a single diamond in the centre of the brooch. There are also tiny leaves, mounted on stick pins, with either a diamond or a pearl, usually the latter, in the centre.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Harper Cuthbert.

John Harper Cuthbert, a pioneer in the oil industry, a Director in many large corporations, a Seventh Regiment veteran, and a leader in charitable work, died yesterday afternoon in his apartments in the Metrose, Central Park West and One Hundred and Eighth Street. He had cancer of the stomach and he had been under treatment at times since last Fall.

Mr. Cuthbert was born in Mulberry Bend on April 14, 1836. He was graduated from the public schools and obtained mercantile employment in Burling Slip until 1861, when he started in the paint and oil business in Greenpoint, where he operated a petroleum refinery until 1883, when it was taken over by the Standard Oil Company. In that year he became an Auditor of that corporation, a post which he held for eight years. It was his only direct connection with the company, although he was an official of several closely allied concerns.

In early life Mr. Cuthbert joined Company D of the Seventh Regiment. Miss Margaret A. Dunn of Plainfield, N. J., was married to him in 1861, and soon afterward he became a resident of that city, remaining there for several years. He was one of the founders of the Muhlenberg Hospital there. He had four children, only one of whom, Frederick T. Cuthbert of Lima, Ohio, survives. His wife died in March, 1885, and in June, 1901, Miss Rosa F. Bass of Plainfield was married to him. Mrs. Cuthbert and his brother William survive him.

Mr. Cuthbert lived in Titusville, Penn., from 1901 to 1896, and afterward he spent his time either in Cranford, N. J., or this city. At the time of his death he was Secretary and Director of the Tidewater Pipe Company, Treasurer and Director of the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company, President and Director of the Associated Producers' Company, and Directors of the Platt Washburn Refining Company and the Tidewater Oil Company. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Pennsylvania Society, and a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church in Harlem. He was also a Freemason.

Samuel T. Hull.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Samuel T. Hull, a well-known lawyer of Albany and one of the best-known fraternity men in the State, died to-day at his home here. He was Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he had for many years been prominent. He was also identified with the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and other fraternal societies. He was for eight years City Judge of Kingston, for four years Justice of Sessions of Ulster County, for about six years identified with the State Banking Department, and during the session of 1883 was Superintendent of the engrossing room of the Assembly. He was several times a delegate to Democratic State Conventions. He was born at Roxbury, Delaware County, in 1851. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE B. WELLS, Postmaster of Baiting Hollow, L. I., for a number of years, died on Wednesday night at the age of fifty-three years. He left a widow and two daughters.

Second Lieut. ALONZO C. BAKER, United States Marine Corps, of the battleship Maine, died from typhoid fever at San Juan, Porto Rico, yesterday, after Yorknight's illness. He was a native of Illinois, and was appointed from the ranks.

WILLIAM J. MCNAMARA, Secretary of the Horatio Seymour Tammany Club of the Ninth Assembly District, who was one of the auditors of the Western Union Telegraph Company for twenty-five years, died yesterday after an operation for appendicitis in his home, at 446 West Twenty-fourth Street. He was a member of New Amsterdam Council, K. of C., and the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society.

MICHAEL J. MORRIS, the head of the firm of K. Egan & Co., dealers in cotton waste at 19 Burling Slip, died of pneumonia on Wednesday night in Paterson, N. J. At the age of fifteen years he entered the service of the firm of which he became the head. Mr. Egan died several years ago. Mr. Morris had traveled over the Erie Road to and from New York for forty-nine years, and he was known as the oldest commuter on the road. He left a widow and three children.

The Rev. Dr. ALFRED TEELE DUNN, Corresponding Secretary of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention and prominently identified with the Inter-Denominational Commission, the Maine Sunday School Association, and the Maine Bible Society, died at Waterville, Maine, yesterday. He was born in Fairfax, Vt., in 1850, and was educated at Colgate University and Newton Theological Seminary. He had been pastor at East Poultney, Vt.; Boston, and Portland. A widow and two sons survive him.

ANDREW STUART PATTERSON, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., died suddenly of Bright's disease yesterday in Patterson, N. Y., at the age of fifty-eight years. He was born in Indiana. He was a certified public accountant and a member of the firm of Patterson, Corwin & Patterson, this city. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Chamber of Commerce, the New York and National Societies of Public Accountants, and the Park Club of Plainfield.

Business Notices.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee, Saturday, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D MONTH.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes
CHARLES RICHMAN & MARGARET ANGLIN,
IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH,
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN.
"Success is beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. Broadway. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, Saturday, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D MONTH.
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's play,
"MICE and MEN."
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
To-Night, 190th Time in New York.
Charles Frohman Presents
CHARLES HAWTREY
in his world-famous comedy success,
A MESSAGE from MARS
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A play which makes you laugh. Success never in doubt."—Evg. Sun.
HENRY MILLER
IN RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S COMEDY,
THE TAMING of HELEN
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs., 8:30. Matinees, Saturday, 2:30.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Charles Frohman Presents the
15th Century Morality Play,
EVERYMAN
Presented by the same players which appeared at University College, Oxford, England, and which, in this country, have been seen by students of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. nr. B'way, at 8:30.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"AN UNDENIABLE SUCCESS."—Times.
ELSIE de WOLFE
in Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy,
CYNTHIA.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
April 14—Broadhurst's "A Fool and His Money."

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th St. 8 P. M. sharp. Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD. month.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902-'03. Sixty-first Season. 1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, April 3d, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, April 4th, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST.
MR. HUGO HEERMANN, VIOLIN
PROGRAMME:
Symphony No. 8, F major.....Beethoven
Concerto for Violin, No. 1, G minor..Max Bruch
Siegfried's Rhine Journey.....Wagner
Violin Solos: (a) Albumblatt, (b) Traume, Wagner
Prelude, "Die Meistersinger."
Tickets can be had at Carnegie Hall Box Office daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., also at Tyson's, Bullman's, and Ditson's. Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-Night at 8:15
CONCERT BY
Frederick W. SCHALSCHA Violinist
for reappearance after his European Concert tour
Assisted by MELANIE GUTTMANN-RICCI, Soprano
and LEOPOLD WINKLER, Pianist
Seats $1, $1.50, $2, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:10.
Sure of a very long run."—Town Topics.
GRACE GEORGE in Pretty Peggy

CASINO THEATRE. B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
Twelfth Month.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC Hall B'way and 29th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
LAST WEEK.
EIGHTLY AT 8. LAST MAT SAT. 2:30.
THE BISHOP'S MOVE.
W. H. THOMPSON as THE BISHOP.

ELFIE FAY AND A RECORD MAKING BILL AT THE
CIRCLE 60th and Broadway. 2:15—Daily—8:15.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE. B'way & 59 St. Evs. & Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50
with MONTGOMERY & STONE. SEATS NOW.

THE BEWEY, E. 14TH ST. Tel. 6234—18. MATINEE TO-DAY. Tiger Lilies Burlesquers. Sun. Night, Grand Concert, 25c. 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. It is the talk of the town.
THE SUBURBAN 200 People. 20 Horses.
Prices 25.50.75.1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

NEW YORK. B'y, 45. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat.
Williams & Walker IN DOMEY 75c. to $1.00. Last 5 t.

BELASCO THEATRE Mat. Sat., 2. To-night at 8. 12th t.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

PRINCESS THEATRE. B'way & 29th St. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30. Evgs., 8:30.
AMELIA BINGHAM—THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 58th St. Rec. 75c.
5th Av. and 58th St.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Ex. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full orchestras

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST The Original LILIPUTIANS
WEEK ONLY ROYAL
Mon., April 6—One Week Only—Spotless Town.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

VICTORIA. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AVE.
Mat. Daily, Ex't Mon., 25c
My Partner
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 25—GREAT ACTS—50. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND—MABELLE GILMAN "The Mocking Bird."
Next Week—Jerome SYKES in "The Billionaire."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Clyde Fitch's LOVERS' LANE.

H&S Hertig & Seamon's W. 125th Mat. Famous Empire Show Jas. J. Corbett Sat

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. FERENCZY OPERETTA CO. Every Eve. & Sat'y Mat. "DAS SUESSE MAEDEL."

THE STAR Lex. Av., 107th St. Matinee Sat. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS. Next Week—The Minister's Daughters.

Harlem Opera Ho. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Jarrow & Lyke Billionaire Mat. Sat. 2:15 Nxt Wk—A Country Girl."—Original Production.

WEST END J. H. STODDART in THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH.

Amusements.

Madison Square Garden
Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for a view of the Menagerie, Warships, Fresian Prodigies &c.
SECOND WEEK of the BRIEF SEASON.
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
America's Only Real Representative Show.
Presenting the Wonders of the Earth.
2 Circus Companies. 3 Menageries.
Hippodrome. Aerial Enclave.
Spectacular Prelude, Gallery of Freaks
ONE HUNDRED STARTLING ACTS.
CYCLO. THE KINETIC DEMON.
Patriotic Exhibition of U.S. Men of War
5 Herds of Elephants.
2 Droves of Camels.
BABY ELEPHANT AND MOTHER.
2 Giraffes, Smallest Horse in the World
Jumping Horses, Leaping Ponies, Desperate Races
Gymnastic Feats, Acrobatic Surprises,
Aerial Wonders, Tumbling & Leaping.
TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION.
Finest Collection of Quadrupeds in the World.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all, including reserved seat, 25 and 50 cents. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.) Reserved Seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (24th Street Av. entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00. Single box seats, $2.00 and $2.50.
Box office now open, Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward.
No seats reserved by telephone.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Ev. & Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN
—WORLD.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE. SPECIAL PRICES. 50c. TO $1.50.
— HENRY W. SAVAGE presents —
PRINCE OF PILSEN
by Pixley & Luders. Authors of "King Dodo."

DALY'S At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
3 WEEKS ONLY.
JAS. T. POWERS in Geo. W. Lederer's
Production of THE JEWEL OF ASIA
LAST TIME TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
BABY MOLMES
NORWAY NO. 2 THE MIDNIGHT SUN
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 13.
OPIE READ'S
CHARACTER COMEDY REVELATION,
THE STARBUCKS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
4TH MONTH.
"Still the best Musical Piece in Town."—Tribune.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit,
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IS WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. DE KOLTA. the Wizard to-night at 9

POLITICAL RIOT IN MEXICO.

Gov. Reyes Stoned in Monterey, and Four Men Killed and Many Wounded.

MONTERREY, Mexico, April 2.—During the celebration here to-day of the victory of the Republic with troops under Gen. Diaz, at Puebla, April 2, 1867, political capital was made of the affair by the partisans of the various candidates for Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon.

A mob of 15,000 citizens formed and marched to the residence of Gov. Reyes and hurled a shower of stones at the Governor and shouted "Death to Reyes." The police were sent for, and in the encounter that ensued two policemen and two citizens were killed and many wounded.

Quiet now prevails but it is not unlikely that the trouble will break out afresh, as political sentiment is high and a strong feeling prevails against Gov. Reyes.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

American People's Ice Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—George Shaw, C. A. Whitaker, and M. F. Bolen, New York.

W. H. Hughes Company, Granville, (state quarries); capital, $250,000. Directors—W. H. Hughes, H. J. Stevens, and W. H. Clark, Granville.

Tuthill Operating Company, New York, (hotels and restaurants;) capital, $225,000. Directors—James T. Lee, C. R. Fleischmann, and J. D. Gagan, New York.

Fisher-Smith Company, Buffalo, (china, crockery, and glassware;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. E. Fisher, M. M. Fisher, and R. J. Bartholomew, Buffalo.

A. T.-Brown Printing House, Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. T. Brown, R. F. Brown, and Eva F. Brown, Buffalo.

Diamond Expansion Bolt Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. B. Kenyhall, W. A. Hengstenberg, and L. R. Conklin, New York.

Hotel Cecil Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—C. B. Dewar, Hoboken, N. J.; A. T. Hardy and A. D. Kuble, New York.

Adamant Enamelware Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—L. C. Anderson, Charles Winkel, and Alexander Burger, New York.

Eastern Dental Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Ralph Link, Julius Wald, and Rosa Wald, New York.

League Publication Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. K. Post, Bayport; H. E. Tobey and Edward Cathout, New York.

Paul Berlowitz Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Paul Berlowitz, Morits Auerbach, and W. L. Lipman, New York.

Equitable X-Ray Company, Brooklyn; capital, $3,000. Directors—E. E. Bennett, W. F. Bennett, and W. D. Farrington, Brooklyn.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Paul Kline has been appointed Middle Department special agent of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis and the Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston.

A new life insurance company has been incorporated in Pennsylvania, under the style of the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburg, with a capital of $1,000, and these officers have been chosen: President—J. H. Reed; First Vice President—T. Hart Given; Second Vice President—J. W. Garland; Third Vice President and General Manager—A. F. McDonald; Directors—J. H. Reed, T. H. Given, D. C. Noble, Hay Walker, John Walker, A. W. Mellon, Joseph W. Hatton, J. W. Fleming, A. F. McDonald, John W. Garland, Frank W. Smith, William L. Curry, T. M. Porter, and John Lloyd.

President I. S. Blackwelder of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has announced the appointment of these standing committees for the year:

Arbitration—C. H. Barry, Pennsylvania, Chairman; J. M. Neuberger, Atlas; J. J. McDonald, Connecticut; J. M. Dreamer, Liverpool and London and Globe; and C. L. Andrews, Detroit.

Fire Protection Engineering—W. H. Wyman, Aetna; Frank H. Whitney, Michigan; J. M. Neuburger, Atlas; Fred W. Lee, Westchester; Kelsey, Aschen, and Munich; John J. Henry, Newark; J. F. Downing, North America; C. H. Bigelow, St. Paul; Belden & Bush, Fire Association, and Charles H. Barry, Pennsylvania.

Governing—Eugene Cary, German-American; Lovejoy & Spear, Phoenix of Hartford; G. H. Lerritt, Northern; C. D. Dunlap, Providence-Washington; M. F. Driscoll, Phoenix of London; Belden & Bush, Fire Association; W. S. Warren, Liverpool and London and Globe; F. D. McGregor, Queen; J. H. Lenehan, Phenix of Brooklyn; A. J. Harding, Springfield, and Cotran & Bissell, Hartford.

Organization—Law Brothers, Royal, Chairman; Fred S. James, National; T. W. Rustis, Manchester; H. C. Eddy, Commercial Union, and George T. Crain, American Central.

Laws—Chas. W. Littlejohn, North British, Chatterton; J. H. Washburn, Home; G. H. Lermit, Northern; J. H. Lenehan, Phenix of Brooklyn; Law Brothers, Royal; Keeler & Gallagher, Aetna, and Fred S. James, National.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.: J. J. Ryan, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Oglesby-De Witt Company, Lynchburg, Va.: C. De Witt, Jr., dry goods, 294 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.: W. C. Whitney, ribbons; L. W. Howland, notions, 264 Broome Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.: G. W. Stovall, W. W. & Brother, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Stovall, linens, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Phillips, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; P. A. O'Connell, clocks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Strouse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Frank H. & Sons, Wheeling, West Va.; S. K. Frank, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.: J. B. Eccleston, bicycles, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, domestics; 45 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Berno, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Miss Orr, millinery; Miss Kimball, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Bibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Knaus, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. Stern, notions and jewelry; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Kolchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. H. Kolchen, linens, laces, and white goods; 310 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions, furnishing goods, laces, and ribbons; Murray Hill Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; C. W. King, dress goods and silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Goldstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Goldstone, domestics; J. Goldstone, furnishing goods; 288 Church Street; Sinclair House.

KLEEMAN, J. & W. L., Springfield, Ohio; W. L. Kleeman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. H. Hamilton, upholstery goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 73 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Pitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; F. J. Kimball, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway; Congressman George A. Huff, Pennsylvania; M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railway.

HOLLAND—Senator H. Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Lieut. Cleland Davis, United States Navy; Horace Peel, London; Gordon Wiley, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Sternburg, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. R. C. Croxton, United States Army; Gen. Charles King, United States Army; Lieut. Commander J. A. Dougherty, United States Navy.

PARK AVENUE—Julius H. Dreher, President of Roanoke College, Virginia.

HOFFMAN—Milton Ochs, Cincinnati; Walter J. Coleman, Washington; J. S. Bergheim, London.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Capt. F. A. Cook, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. E. Hodder-Williams, London; President W. J. Tucker, Dartmouth College.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, April 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.
1—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. Klumpp.
2—Sanitary St. Cleaning Co. vs. Ahrens.
3—N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Bush.
4—Apex Equipment Co. vs. Beaumont, &c.
5—Rubino vs. Tracy.
6—Keasbey & Mattison Co. vs. Philip Carey Mfg. Co.
9—Marshed vs. Southern Pacific Co.
10—Wheation vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
11—U. S. vs. Carter.
12—Same vs. Neely.

Cases noticed.
13—Mackey vs. Holt.
14—Levi Cotton Mills vs. Lincoln.
15—Revere Rubber Co. vs. Consol. Hoof Pad Co.
16—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.
17—Havana City Ry. Co. vs. Cuban Co.
18—Gammell vs. Kelley.
19—Harper vs. Ptg. Telegraph News Co.
20—Leadam vs. Ringgold Co.
21—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Treliochr.
22—Rinehart vs. H. A. Thomas, &c., Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 2.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 201, 202, 203, 204, 192, 206, 214.

New York Calendars—Friday, April 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Valentine vs. Valentine.
2—Coldstream vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2¼—Same vs. same.
3—Shoemaker vs. Taylor.
4—Stickney vs. Ogden.
5—In re Salisbury.
6—Wuest vs. Wuest.
7—Buckl vs. Buckl.
8—Ingalls vs. Manufacturers' Assn. vs. Hoff.
9—Mohl vs. De Forrest.
10—Colby vs. Partridge.
11—Lahey vs. same.
12—Ryan vs. Ryan.
13—In re McNellis.
14—In re Sheldon.
15—Am. Surety Co. vs. Osgrove.
16—Voelker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Cox vs. same.
18—Roeder vs. same.
19—McCurdy vs. same.
20—Fleitman vs. Livingston.
21—Masterson vs. Grout.
22—David vs. David.
23—Katz vs. Aronowitz.
24—Gallagher vs. Gitto.
25—Richards vs. Mut. Reserve Life Ins. Co.
26—Wall vs. City of New York.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Levis vs. Radam.
29—Moran vs. Pewiress.
30—Van Norden vs. Hansen.
31—Redfern vs. Jeart.
32—Bancay vs. Hachmann.
33—Blumenthal vs. Murray.
34—Neuberger vs. Rorbach
35—In re Exterior St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Levsntritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 1872—Kane vs. Richardson. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Flynn.
2—John Graham Cotton.
3—Collis P. Huntington.
4—Thomas Webb.
5—George E. Read.
6—Grace Meehan.
7—Patrick Welsh or Walsh.
8—Ellen Strehan.
9—Billy O'Reilly.
10—E. Louise Davison.
11—Winifred O'Connor.
12—Michael McDermott.
13—Mackey vs. Holt.
14—Levi Cotton Mills vs. Lincoln.
15—Revere Rubber Co. vs. Consol. Hoof Pad Co.
16—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.
17—Havana City Ry. Co. vs. Cuban Co.
18—Gammell vs. Kelley.
19—Harper vs. Ptg. Telegraph News Co.
20—Leadam vs. Ringgold Co.
21—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Treliochr.
22—Rinehart vs. H. A. Thomas, &c., Co.
23—Mackey vs. Holt.
24—Levi Cotton Mills vs. Lincoln.
25—Revere Rubber Co. vs. Consol. Hoof Pad Co.
26—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.
27—Havana City Ry. Co. vs. Cuban Co.
28—Gammell vs. Kelley.
29—Harper vs. Ptg. Telegraph News Co.
30—Leadam vs. Ringgold Co.
31—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Treliochr.
32—Rinehart vs. H. A. Thomas, &c., Co.
33—Mackey vs. Holt.
34—Levi Cotton Mills vs. Lincoln.
35—Revere Rubber Co. vs. Consol. Hoof Pad Co.
36—In re Ittner Place.
37—Hawley vs. Bloom.
38—Howard vs. Trustees of New York & Penn. Steel Co.
39—Meyers vs. same.
40—Bayles vs. Automatic Fire Alarm Co.
41—Grau vs. Oknell.
42—Schulze vs. Schulze.
43—Arnold vs. Walter.
44—Ilsner vs. Toplitz.
45—People, &c., vs. Sturzel.
46—Same vs. Dunn.
47—Same vs. Magee.
48—Fullam vs. Anderson.
49—Amer. Newspaper P. Assn. vs. Hoff.
50—Hodnett vs. Hodnett.
51—Patrick vs. Cleary.
52—Shire vs. Sattelkow.
53—In re Silberman.
54—Tormey vs. Folks.
55—In re McGrath.
56—Bell vs. Barclay.
57—Rosenthal vs. Ascher.
58—Howe vs. Gilmore.
59—Miller vs. Miller.
60—Taft vs. State Bank.
61—Schonfeld vs. A. Frankenfeld & Co.
62—Adams vs. Adams.
63—People, &c., vs. German-Amer. R. E. T. G. Co.
64—Hammond vs. Loew.
65—Fullam vs. Anderson.
66—Koehler vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
67—In re Auchteriaire
68—In re Glassberg.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar. No day calendar. Call calendar called at 2 P. M.

548—Mangan vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
564—Curley vs. same.
524—Loyster vs. same.
151—Seligman vs. Frank.
560—Kellart vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
580—Hochman vs. same.
537—Kantro vs. Tilyon.
562, 563—Griffs vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
924—Alff vs. Berlenbach.
565—Dawe vs. Townsend.
566—During vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
567—Criscuola vs. same.
322—Evans vs. Parker.
402—Davids vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
495—Sonnett vs. same.
579—Mahoney vs. Dronet.
573—Boyd vs. Simonson.
574—Bernstein vs. Kaplan.
575—Ashmore vs. Johnston.
576—Tiechoix vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
577—Hurley vs. De Ryeke.
578—Grogan vs. B. H. R.
579—Keefe vs. City of New York.
580—Brodie vs. same.
581—The B'klyn Guild Ass'n vs. same.
582—McKeon vs. same.
583—Faritz vs. Feldman.
584—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Marcelle.
585—Auterelth vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
586—Blecher vs. Gurian.
587—Berry vs. Parkin.
588—Parker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
589—Zahner vs. Wogan.
590—Goldstein vs. Gabriel.
591—Kelly vs. Durst.
592—Block vs. McClean.
595—Bedford vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
594—Morehead vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
595—Ascher vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
596—Knight vs. same.
598—Dickter vs. Goldstein.
599—Smith vs. Webster.
600—Connolly vs. Probst.
200—Corrello vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
491—Cuykendall vs. Bowen.
479—Hopkins vs. Robinson.
506—Rechtweg vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
378—Present vs. same.
440—Wade vs. Bosch.
601—Heedles vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
602—Hobby vs. same.
603—Tragale vs. same.
604—Gibbon vs. same.
605—Bosch vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
606—Condon vs. Beck.
607—Phillips vs. Farley.
608—Puff vs. B. H. & R. R. Co.
609—Egan vs. Gunther.
611, 612—Dowling vs. B. & R. R. Co.
613—Bowen vs. same.
614—Stults & Bauer vs. Texter.
460—Dunn vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
615—Petit vs. Stephens.
617—Krugler vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
618—Baylis vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
619—McIntosh vs. Gibb.
620—Schlechtner vs. Cohn.
621—Vanderhoven vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
402, 463—Meisels vs. Dike.
622—Van Sise vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
624—Zero vs. same.
626—Ronalds & Johnson Co. vs. Carey.
627—Elias vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
628, 629—Stephen vs. same.
630—Andrews, Jr., vs. Rose.
631—Gray vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
632—Connor vs. same.
633—Thompson vs. same.
634—Reich vs. Leider.
635—McHale vs. McLean.
636—Dukes vs. McGovern.
637—Schupp vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
638—Daniels vs. same.
639—Bechman vs. Gurian.
640—Egan vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
641—Kuhn vs. Stefert.
644—Clinton vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
645—McGowan vs. same.
652—Suydam vs. Healy.
655—Mariani vs. Steiner.
440—Babcock vs. Gorman.
202—Cohen vs. B. H. R. R.
177—Meyer vs. Williams
240—Mayer vs. Mannerk.
654—Evans vs. Willoughby.
656—Muck vs. Conlon.
657—Fullerton vs. B. H. R. R.
659—Liscomb vs. Graff.
656—Caleo vs. Kaufman
660—McNally vs. Cullhane.

By the court.

782—Gelston vs. Graves
784—Frankard vs. Man. Refrigerating Co.
787—Congehal vs. Bennet.
788—Same vs. Gilchrist.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox J.—In re Palmer—Everett A. Osborn, to inquire. Denton vs. Lewis—George B. Ackerly, to sell. Koch vs. Engel—John M. Zurn, to hear and report. Pratt vs. Schrank—Frank Reynolds, to compute. Bird vs. Maurer—David Teese, to sell.

Queens County Calendar for Monday, April 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Dickey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1984—Milewica vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1376—Walpers vs. Q. Co. Elec. Light & Power Co.
1377—Same vs. same.
1277—Dippold vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1042—Howard vs. City of New York.
1157—Hoppengold vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1495—Franklin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1374—Albert vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
1502—Suhr vs. City of New York.
1396—Fritsch vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
1417—Noon vs. Tiebout.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

496—Mars vs. City of New York.
1393—Parks vs. N. Y. Queens Electric Power Co.
1394—Same vs. same.
1528—Quigley vs. Filsen.
1349—Roth vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1471—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

1226—Goetz vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1264—Sheinkey vs. same.
1536—Hillery vs. same.
1387—Jaeger vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
1231—Zimmerman vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.

Bankruptcy Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE C. PEMPER, defendant. Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 19th, 1903.

SHILAND, SHOEMAKER & HEDGES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, George C. Pemper:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1903.

SHILAND, SHOEMAKER & HEDGES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMMA SCHAEFER, plaintiff, against AURELIA ELSA SCHAEFER, defendant.—Summons in action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 3, 1903.

GEORGE A. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendant, Aurelia Elsa Schaefer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, March 19, 1903.

GEORGE A. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of BERTHOLD BLANK, assigned to VICTOR A. ROTHOLZ, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I., held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Victor A. Rotholz, as assignee of the above-named Berthold Blank, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account. In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of said court, this second day of April, 1903.

THOMAS S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

HAYS & HERSFIELD, Attorneys for Victor A. Rotholz, Assignee, Office and Post Office address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap3-1aw1wF

"PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE UNDERSIGNED will present to the New York Supreme Court, New York County, to be held at Special Term, Part I., at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a petition for leave of the Marlow J. Sullivan Company to change its name to Marlow Sullivan Company on the ground that the letter "J." was inadvertently inserted in the original articles of incorporation."

KRONFELD & HARRIS, Attys. for Petitioner, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, M. D., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Patterson, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 29

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MELA REALTY COMPANY.—A deficiency judgment for $72,304 was docketed yesterday against the Mela Realty Company of 1,004 Sixth Avenue in favor of William H. Sutgrest, growing out of the sale of the tenement apartment house with stores at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, which was sold on March 9 for $500,000.

M. A. LAWTON & CO.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Harry S. Potter receiver for the firm of M. A. Lawton & Co., a corporation, agents for electric lamps at 208 Broadway, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation brought by the following-named Directors: Harry S. Potter, Henry P. Velie, and Jessie M. Shields. The liabilities are about $4,800 and assets about $600. The company was incorporated in June, 1897, with a capital stock of $10,000, and Mr. Potter was President and Treasurer.

ZEIMER & FELDSTEIN.—A meeting of the creditors of Zeimer & Feldstein was held in the office of Referee Wise yesterday. The bankrupts are offering 25 per cent. payments. Many of the creditors have signed. McCready Sykes, the trustee, has received about $20,000 in cash from the receiver. The German-American Bank and the Bank of New Amsterdam are understood to favor the plan. The five banks represented by Peckham, Warden & Strong—Bank of North America, American Exchange, United, Equitable, and Empire Trust Company—are said to be favorably disposed.

SIGMUND H. BLEIER.—Sigmund H. Bleier, baker, of 2,126 Seventh Avenue and 2,260 Third Avenue, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday, which was held in the office of Fliegelman & Bach at 309 Broadway. Mr. Bleier has been in business about eighteen years, and in addition to his stores he had a large wagon trade, running a dozen routes. He formerly owned a big flat building on Seventh Avenue between Twenty-fifth Street. Fliegelman & Bach said that his trouble was due to lack of ready cash, and was precipitated by a small attachment taken against him by a creditor in the Eleventh District Court, and that if he could obtain an extension from his creditors he might pull out of his difficulties. The liabilities are about $28,000, of which those for $8,000 are for merchandise, and these for $20,000 are confidential debts. The assets are probably $3,000 to $4,000 in plant and accounts, and in addition the goodwill of the business is considered valuable. Alfred D. Lind of Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, Isaac J. Hochstadter, and J. J. Friedler were appointed a committee of creditors to investigate and report what should be done in the way of a settlement.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN F. RESSMEYER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John F. Ressmeyer, grocer, of 2,313 Broadway, who made an assignment on Wednesday, by the following-named creditors: Seeman Brothers, $227; E. C. Hazard & Co., $370, and Goddiot & Co., $630. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that in March he transferred $1,707 to John Tonjes, a creditor to whom he transferred $650 to another creditor, and concealed $500.

JULIUS FISCHER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has denied a discharge in bankruptcy to Julius Fischer who formerly did business as Julius Fischer & Co., cloak manufacturers, at 722 Broadway, on the ground that he concealed or omitted from his account to conceal his true financial condition and concealed a large part of his stock. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Fischer by creditors on Oct. 22, 1901, and his schedules showed liabilities $80,362 and assets $12,683.

BAILEY RESTAURANT COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Bailey Restaurant Company, which had restaurants at 5 Nassau Street, and 194, 409, and 542 Broadway, show liabilities to the amount of $51,475, and nominal assets to the amount of $15,400, consisting of the fixtures and contents of four restaurants, $15,250; cash in bank $50, and a wagon and harness, $100. Among the creditors are: Augustus Busch, $5,000, secured; William M. Bailey, $5,833; Metropolitan Supply Company, $2,600; O'Donohue Coffee Company, $2,411; estate of William C. Schermerhorn, $1,935; Heidelberg & Wolf, $1,753; Central National Bank, $1,000; American Ice Company, $787; Horton Ice Cream Company, $587; Acker, Merrall & Condit, $1,428, and Austin Nichols & Co., $1,360.

DREYFACH BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Dreyfach Brothers, composed of Max Joseph and Isaac Dreyfach, manufacturers of fancy leather goods at 112 Grand Street, by Lesser Brothers for August Goetz & Co., creditors for $555. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that they have transferred a part of their property, and that they made payments to certain others. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets. Lesser Brothers said that the place of business had been closed since Monday, and they could not locate the firm. There is about $1,000 worth of stock left, and the liabilities are estimated at $10,000. They began business in 1897.

GILMAN, SON & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Winthrop S. and Theodore Gilman, doing business as Gilman, Son & Co., bankers of 62 Cedar Street, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 27 last, show liabilities to the amount of $691,881, and assets to the amount of $185,960. The assets consist of stocks and bonds, $100,100; cash, $5,600; notes, $22,735; open accounts, $6,193; unliquidated claims, $1,840; office furniture, $750; mercantile reports, $250, and real estate, $20,994. Among the pieces of real estate are two lots in Flatbush, Brooklyn, $2,188, and ninety acres at Palisades, New York, $15,000. There are more than two hundred creditors. The secured creditors are: Andrew Carnegie, $87,500, secured by $125,000 in bonds of the Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, valued at $50,000; Western National Bank, $31,000, and E. D. Gilman, $30,100. Among the unsecured creditors are the Hershey State Bank of Muscatine, Iowa, $30,241; First National Bank of Corning, Iowa, $17,050; First National Bank of Cornfield, Kan., $14,150; Bank of Menasha, Wis., $7,163; National Bank of Neenah, Wis., $10,756; Manning's Bank, Iowa, $15,494; McKinley & Lanning, Hastings, Neb., $12,425; I. M. Noble & Co., Topeka, $15,911; Trevett & Mattes, Champaign, Ill., $11,738; estate of A. B. Gilman of Washington, D. C., $7,047; I. A. Harsh & Co., Denver, $7,440.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Frank H., and Harris A. Stevens—L. Getty $301
AMERICAN REFINING AND CRUCIBLE Company—B. K. Dyas 1,181
ADDY, Robert F.—W. O. Saxton and another 441
ABREWITZ, Sam—M. Spielnik and another 45
BRINCKMANN, Henry—H. B. Claflin Company 55
BARNES, John C.—W. Foote 1,859
BANTZHOFF, George J.—Western Union Telegraph Company 57
CROSS, Ferdinand L.—A. F. Cross 900
COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY —S. C. Beckwith, costs 138
COHEN, Isidore, and Morris Neufeld—D. Affidavit 1,346
CACCAVAJO, Joseph—J. R. Carpenter 197
CORNELL, Ida M.—H. Wadler and another 165
DORAN, Michael—H. Spear and another. 76
DELOS, Peter and Antonio, and Joseph Jardeno—Hills Brothers Company 245
DICKEY, William—J. W. O'Reilly 112
FLEMING, James, and Sumner S. Bowman—C. P. Roseman 783
FITZGIBBON, Maurice J.—H. K. Browne 30
FRASCALLA, Alexander—A. Brunet 95
FERGUSON, Duncan M.—H. E. Spencer, administrator 270
FARRELL, Edward J.—E. Weber 240
HOUGHTON, William N.—I. M. Miller.. 1,024
HOTTHUSEN, Fred—P. G. Gude and another 147
HICKEY, Chester M.—Wold 130
JAMES P. McDONALD COMPANY—A. Baric 28,044
KRAUTMAN, Elias—L. G. Holman and another 382
KRITZLER, Carolyn F. and Emma—A. M. Sigert, executor 329
LICHTWITZ, Max—A. Gutierez Company 71
LARNER, John W.—E. M. Hoffmann 734
LITTAUER, Lee—New York Cab Company, Ltd. 115
LEVY, Joseph—J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company 107
McLAUGHLIN & CO.—Ward Leonard Electric Company 881
MELA REALTY COMPANY—E. Kleinfeld 419
MELA REALTY COMPANY—W. H. Burgess 73,594
NEWMAN, Walter G.—W. Pinkus 53
OSTHEICH, Edward—J. C. Brand 90
ROSENTHAL, Samuel—H. B. Claflin Company 25
REMMLER, Patrick—E. Hidden 825
RESSMEYER, John J.—J. M. Sprague and another 175
SPRAGUE, Frank J.—J. M. Flannery 945
SILVER, Jacob, Samuel Moll, and Henry Brander—J. Talcott 44
STEINSON, George—H. A. Anderson 115
STEVENSON, Oscar—H. Arnstein 60
THE SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT COMPANY—D. Siger 619
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Mc Kay 177
UNGEN, Felix B.—R. M. Silverman 44
WILCOX, Augustus E., Jr.—C. E. Kirkland 762
WOLFSOHN, Harry—S. Friedman 196
WULFF, Harold A.—H. K. Bourne 59
WALKER, Henry G.—E. L. Lowenstein.. 55
YOUNG, Lafayette, individually and as administrator American Central Railway Company, Limited, costs 22
YOUNG, William E.—F. L. Hames and another 134

Illinois Traction and Light Venture.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—The Illinois Railway and Light Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is to construct and operate street railways and to furnish light. Incorporators: Louis F. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, H. D. Coughlin, Warren N. Akers, and E. S. Lewis, all of Jersey City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .80
Corn, mixed ..... .51
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .42
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.20
Cotton, middling 10.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .05¾
Sugar, granulated 4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .40
Beef, family 14.25
Beef hams 20.75
Tallow, prime ..... .05 9-16
Pork, mess 18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb. ..... .06¾
Lard, prime 10.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 23.75
Butter, Western creamery ..... .20

CHICAGO, April 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 76@77c; No. 3, 69@75c; No. 2 red, 72¾@73¾c; No. 2 Corn, 42¾c; No. 2 yellow, 42¼c; No. 2 oats, 33¾c; No. 3 white, 32¾@33¾c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; good feeding barley, 38@46c; fair to choice malting, 47@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.11; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $17.80@17.95; lard, per 100 lb, $9.95@9.97½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $9.70@9.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.75@8.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.37½@10.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.75@11.85.

COTTON.—On reconsideration the local trade did not appear to be so inclined to place a bearish interpretation on the Census Bureau's ginners' report. At any rate, the more bullish view taken of the document was effective to a point for the advance of 5@6 points, and following this cotton worked up still a little higher. The firmness soon gave way, however, before fresh bear pressure, and the market declined to a level about 2@6 points under the opening figures. At that level the bull pool supported values and shorts turned to cover. That drove prices up sharply. Port receipts were 9,268 bales, against 6,981 bales last year, and the exports were 6,485 bales. Total sales of futures, 250,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, steady, ¼c lower, at 9¼c; sales, 100 bales. Savannah, quiet, unchanged, at 9¾c; sales, 132 bales. Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 9¼c. Wilmington, firm, unchanged at 9¼c. Norfolk, dull, unchanged, at 10c; sales, 8 bales. Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 10c. Augusta, firm, unchanged, at 10c; sales, 267 bales. St. Louis, steady, unchanged, at 9¾c. Memphis, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 9¾c; sales, 1,050 bales. New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 9¾c; sales, 5,000 bales. Galveston, firm, unchanged, at 9¾c; sales, 125 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	9.75	9.75	9.73	9.82@9.84
May	9.73	9.90	9.69	9.86@9.90
June	9.54	9.57	9.54	9.60@9.61
July	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.45@9.46
August	9.21	9.28	9.17	9.27@9.28
September	8.67	8.73	8.65	8.73@8.75
October	8.42	8.48	8.39	8.45@8.46
November	8.34	8.39	8.30	8.36@8.38
December	8.33	8.37	8.29	8.34@8.35

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points lower; American middling fair, 5.80; good middling, 5.48; middling, 5.32; low middling, 5.18; good ordinary, 5.06; ordinary, 4.94. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 8,300 American. Receipts, 100 bales, all American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, April, 5.15; April and May, 5.15; May and June, 5.17; June and July, 5.17@5.18; July and August, 5.17; August and September, 5.09@5.10; September and October, 4.77; October and November, 4.58; November and December, 4.62.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—A remarkably strong market was developed in wheat. From start to finish bulls had the upper hand, notably in May wheat. About the export business there was considerable disagreement, some reports mentioning as high as fifty loads, all ports, while others were relatively quiet, only noted half as much. As reported up to 3:30 o'clock the sales were 18 loads No. 2 red, and 1,000 bushels ungraded red here, with 10 loads at outports. The close was at about top point and ¼@¾c above the previous day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87c; prompt; No. 1 Northern New York, 85c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba and No. 1 Northern Chicago, 84c; No. 2 red, to arrive, shipment at opening of navigation; No. 2 red New York, 80¼c, nominal.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 69¼c; May, 69¼c; July, 66¾@67c; No. 2 hard, 71@73½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39½c; May, 39½c; July, 40c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 33½c; May, 33½c; July, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 white, 38½c.

DULUTH, April 2.—Wheat to arrive, No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c; May, 76½c; July, 74¼c. Oats—May, 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c; May, 74½c, sellers. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley—No. 2 c.o.c. sample, 42@54c. Corn—May, 43¼@43½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 2.—Wheat—May, 74½c; July, 74¼@74¾c; on track No. 1 hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 75c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $2.00@$2.10 to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.80@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.40. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.05@$3.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Flat white and yellow, $1.40@$1.50; coarse, $1.00@$1.05. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50@$18; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$17; Spring bran, adulterated, $17@$17.50; in 200 lb sacks, city feed, $18.50@$19; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $17 to arrive; oil meal, $25.00@$29.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	77 15-16	78 9-16	77⅝	78⅛
July	75¼	76¼	75¼	76¼
September	73 15-16	74⅞	73 15-16	74⅞
Corn—				
May	51½	51½	51½	51½
July	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
September	...	...	...	48
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	73 3-16	74⅜	73 3-16	74¼
July	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70¼
September	68¼	69	68¼	68⅝
Corn—				
May	43¾	43⅝	43	43¼
July	43⅝	44	43 13-16	43⅝
September	43¼	43 7-16	43¼	43⅜
Oats—				
May	33¾	34 5-16	33⅝	33⅝
July	30⅜	30 13-16	30 11-16	30⅜
September	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼
Lard—				
May	$9.97½	$10.00	$9.97½	$10.00
July	9.80	9.82½	9.80	9.82½
Ribs—				
May	9.75	9.80	9.72½	9.75
July	9.67½	9.70	9.65	9.65
Pork—				
May	17.90	18.02½	17.90	17.92½
July	17.20	17.30	17.20	17.25

COFFEE.—The market opened steady and unchanged, and closed steady net unchanged to 5 points lower, with the spot month quoted at 4c. Sales were 44,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.00@4.05
May	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05@4.10
June	...	...	...	4.10@4.20
July	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25@4.30
August	...	...	...	4.35@4.40
September	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $19.50; short cut, $19@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$10; family, $14@$14.50; packet, $11.50@$12.50; extra India mess, $20@$22. BEEF HAMS —$26@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 9¾c; 180 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10c; pigs, 10¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 11¾c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 10c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders, 9@9¼c; pickled hams, 11¾@12c. TALLOW —City, 5 9-16c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.40; city tcs, $9.75@$10; refined lard, South American, $11; Continent, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7½@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 9¾@10c; city lard, stearine, 11@11½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 64½@66c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.25@$2.30; oil, barrels, $4. Resin—Common to good, strained, $2.30; D and E, $2.35; F, $2.35@$2.40; G, $2.45@$2.50; H, $2.60@$2.70; I, $2.10@$2.15; K, $3.50; M, $3.50@$3.90; N, $4; W G, $4.10; W W, $4.35@$4.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 2.—Turpentine—Receipts, 317 casks; exports, 112 casks. Resin—Receipts, 1,243 bbls; sales, 2,143 bbls; exports, 243 bbls; A, B, C, D, E, $2.05; F, $2.10; G, $2.20; H, $2.40; I, $2.55; K, $3.20; M, $3.40; N, $3.50; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2.—Spirits of Turpentine—Receipts, 9 casks. Resin, $1.95; receipts, 72 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.40@$4; receipts, 21 casks. Tar, $1.60; receipts, 210 bbls.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—Turpentine, 64c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.95; F, $2; G, $2.10; H, $2.30; I, $2.75; K, $3.10; M, $3.90; N, $3.80; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 6½@8c per lb. Good veals steady; others dull; veals sold at $5@$8 per 100 lb; city dressed veals, 8@11c per lb. Top grades of sheep and lambs steady to firm; common and medium sheep steady; common and medium lambs slow and easier; unshorn sheep sold at $4.25@$5.90 per 100 lb, clipped do at $5, and a few head for export at $6.50; unshorn lambs at $6.75@$8.25; clipped do at $6.25@$6.50; State Spring lambs at $8@$8.50 each; Jersey do at $6; dressed mutton, 8½@11c per lb; dressed lambs, 10½@14c. Hogs rated firm; State and Pennsylvania, sold at $7.60 per 100 lb.

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
New York, Apr. 15, 10 AM St. Paul, Apr. 29, 10 AM
Phila., Apr. 22, 10 A. M. New York, May 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Southwark, Apr. 4, 10 AM Zeeland, Apl. 18, 10 AM
Kroonland, Apr. 11, 10 AM Finland, Apr. 25, 10 AM
Friesland, Apr. 18, 10 AM Vaderland, May 2, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic, Apr. 8, 2 P. M. *Canadian, Apr. 21, 1 PM
Cymric, Apr. 10, 4:30 PM Germanic, Apr. 22, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 15, Noon Cedric, Apr. 24, 2 PM
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Kaiser....Apr. 7, 10 AM Kaiser....May 19, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Apr. 14, 9 AM K. Wm. II., May 26, 4 PM
K. Wm. II., Apr. 28, 4 PM Kronprinz, June 9, 5 PM
Kronprinz, May 12, 4 PM Kaiser....June 16, 10 AM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
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*Neckar....Apr. 2, 1 PM Luise....May 14, noon
Luise....Apr. 9, 10 AM Friedrich....May 21, noon
Barbarossa, Apr. 23, 1 PM Barbarossa, May 28, 11 AM
Kurfurst, Apr. 30, noon Kurfurst, June 4, noon
*Neckar....May 7, PM Bremen, June 11, 11 AM
*To Bremen direct.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave....Apr. 4, 10 AM Lahn....May 16, 11 AM
F. Irene....Apr. 11, 4 PM F. Irene....May 23, 3 PM
Saale....Apr. 18, 11 AM Hohenzollern, June 6, 3 PM
Trave....May 2, 11 AM Weimar, June 13, 10 AM
K. Albert....May 9, 3 PM K. Albert, June 20, Noon
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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service
Waldersee, Apr. 4, 10 AM Victoria, Apr. 25, 10 AM
Deutschland, Apr. 9, 3 PM Patricia, Apr. 25, 4 PM
Moltke, Apr. 16, 8 AM Bluecher, Apr. 30, 9 AM
Pennsylvania, Apr. 18, 9 AM Deutschland, May 7, 2 PM
S. S. Deutschland
Record Voyage, 5 days 7 hours 36 min.
SAILS APRIL 9, MAY 7, JUNE 4, JULY 2.
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Minnetonka, Apr. 4, 10 AM Minnehaha, Apr. 18, 10 AM
Minneapolis, Apr. 11, 5 AM Manitou....Apr. 25, 9 AM
New York—London via Southampton.
MINNEWASKA.....May 2, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....May 23, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....June 6, 9 A. M.
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R. M. S. Athenian, Apr. 30 Tartar, June 6
Emp. of China, May 4 Emp. of Japan, June 15
Hawaiian-Fiji Islands & Australia.
R. M. S. Miowera, May 1 R. M. S. Aorangi, May 29
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Potsdam.....Apr. 15 Noordam.....May 6
Statendam.....Apr. 22 Rotterdam.....May 13
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51, North River.
Campania, Apr. 4, 10 A.M. Etruria, Apr. 25, 3 P.M.
Umbria, Apr. 11, 3 P.M. *Aurania, Apr. 25, 4 P.M.
Teutonic, Apr. 11, 8 A.M. Slavonia, May 2, 9:30 AM
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money firm, 6 to 12 per cent. on call.

Stocks weak.

Yesterday's dealings upon the Stock Exchange were consistently weak throughout the list and the day, both in tone and prices. There was no demoralization, as appears from the smallness of the dealings, but a steady slipping away of prices which left only Brooklyn Rapid Transit a fraction higher. No significance can be attached to this, for this road is now operated upon the blind pool system, and any change in either direction means nothing but the wish of those having information not shared with the public. The greatest fall was five for Colorado Fuel, reflecting dislike of the new bond issue. Western Union fell two simultaneously, with improbable stories of apprehension of wireless competition. A better explanation is the technical situation which leaves investment securities like Western Union without the supporting effect of short sales. Lacking repurchases by operators for the fall, such stocks are likely to fall disproportionately upon any bearish attack, and for that reason are not seldom used to depress the market sympathetically by those desiring such a result. Other falls averaged less than one point for representative properties.

The day's news was not reassuring, although it would seem scarcely bad enough to have a universally depressing effect were it not re-enforced by general sentiment growing out of a persistence of familiar factors. All foreign banks sent statements reflecting decrease of ability to respond to any requirements for accommodation from this side. The Banks of France and Germany show the increase of loans reflecting the recent demand for money in those countries, and also considerable losses of cash. The Bank of England reports conditions better than last year, but upon such a scale of deterioration instead of improvement as to suggest that the comparison may not long favor this year, despite an outlook making it desirable that such should be the case. It is discouraging to find that the bank does not retain the bullion which it so expensively acquires, and of which it has such need if it is to assist the market to take up forthcoming loans. In recent weeks the bank has taken from the market all the gold it could get at a price higher than other customers would pay; but this week the bank's bullion decreased £1,484,339, and the reserve decreased £2,294,000. The New York associated banks report that they are still losing to the Sub-Treasury, but upon a diminishing scale. Under these conditions relaxation of the local loan market is not less certain, but it is deferred. The banks will certainly lose less to the Sub-Treasury in April than in March, but an actual gain can hardly be expected before May. The condition of the interior exchanges affords a better hope of increasing the reserves.

The increase in the gross and the decrease in the net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railway was a chief topic of discussion. If the Pennsylvania Railway cannot maintain profits under present conditions of prosperity, who can? was a frequent query. And if such showings are to become chronic, what is the outlook for even this premier security? And if the ample surplus over dividends upon the present stock is to be eaten into, how much will the situation be worsened when it is necessary to earn dividends upon the increased issue of eighty odd millions? All these hard questions are inferential suggestions regarding a declining margin of profits in other directions, so representative is the Pennsylvania Railway of every activity in the American commercial world.

Well informed friends of the company returned no despondent answers to such inquiries. The very fact that expenses increased twice as fast as earnings is so abnormal in Pennsylvania's history that it cannot be presumed to be permanent, although it cannot be expected to wholly disappear under present conditions of higher prices for everything that railways must buy, like others, at market prices. This item in the increased expenses gives no anxiety, as the margin of surplus is ample in the case of both Pennsylvania and most other railways. The balance of increased expenses will disappear more rapidly in the case of Pennsylvania than most others, because it has suffered more than they from inability to do business offering, and—more particularly—to do it at normal cost. For example, when switch engines are set to hauling freight the freight is expensively hauled, and switching is neglected to the prejudice of all traffic. Congestion is costly, not so much from decrease of traffic—for the gross increased—as from disproportionate increase in cost of operation. If the authorized improvements had existed instead of being merely authorized the wisdom of providing them would be a demonstration instead of an argument.

The labor question was a scarcely less disturbing factor in the aggregate, although no single case attracted especial attention. The position in the local building trade is typical and as important as any. The men seem to think an increase of wages is a matter of disposition. It is in fact a matter of ability. Employers can only pay wages from orders to build, and if buildings are made too costly building orders will and must stop. In Chicago building has been seriously checked for this reason, and the same is to be feared here, according to President McConnell's statement in another column. In the Southern Pacific case a direct issue of veracity is raised. One affidavit is good until another is provided. Such personal details throw little light upon the legal questions involved. They are diverting to the Philistines rather than instructive to investors. Nothing yet disclosed need alarm them. But speculators have fair notice that a final flurry may be expected. Perhaps, therefore, it can be relied upon not to happen. Such is the light experience casts upon likely things in Wall Street.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn R. T.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi. Union Trac.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Corn. Products	½	Pere Marquette	½
Detroit Union Ry.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	Texas Pac. Ld. Tr.	½
Mo.	1½	U. S. Ind. Alc. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Smelting	1½	National Lead	1
Am. Steel Fdy.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	North American	1½
Anaconda Copper	6	Penn. R. R.	1½
Atl. Top. & S. F.	1¼	Pressed S. Car	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅝	Pullman	6
Canada South	1	Reading	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	Rock Island	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Rubber	1½
Chi. M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. G. E. 1st pf. ctfs.	5
Chi. & N. W.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Chi. Term.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	5	Southern Railway	½
Col. Southern	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Tol. St. L. & W.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Detroit South. pf.	½	U. S. Realty	1½
Erie	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1½
Illinois Central	½	Wabash	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Lake Erie & W.	½	West Union	2
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wheel & L. E.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Mex. St. P. & S. S. M.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

West. U. col. tr. 5s. 1 | Wilkes. & East. 1st. 1

Bonds Declined.

B., C. R. & N. 1st	1½	Pec. & East. inc.	1
Col. Fuel & I. conv. 5s	1⅝	Wabash Deb. B.	1½
Pec. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	2½	West. Union ref. 4½s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 2	806,912
To date this year	42,734,232
Corresponding date last year	41,628,459

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 2	$1,938,000
To date this year	$188,343,200
Corresponding date last year	$209,576,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Locomotive Company preferred stock.
Philadelphia Company common stock.
Southern Pacific Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The story of yesterday's market is best told in the brief statement that barely 300,000 shares were dealt in throughout the entire business session, with but half a dozen stocks traded in to the total of 10,000 shares or more each. The disturbing part of the matter, however, was that such activity as showed was at the expense of values, with renewed liquidation in the high class shares, notably St. Paul and Pennsylvania. Yet at no time was the pressure really urgent, the sales being made only when it developed that the market would readily take them.

This weakness was declared by several banking interests to indicate that there were still some important lines of stocks to be liquidated whensoever the market showed that it could "stand" it, but that this liquidation was not urgent enough to be made in a weak market. The belief was that many pools and syndicates tied up in securities not at present readily salable were the largest sellers of the better class of stocks, thus lightening their loads and affording them more ready money. The market's weakness, nevertheless, did not arise so much from the pressure to sell as from an absence of buying orders, the speculative and the investment public being indisposed to do much except at fairly considerable concessions.

Two new reasons were offered yesterday for this absence of outside buying—one the very disappointing showing made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of February, when a net decrease of over $1,000,000 was reported; the other, the many evidences of growing unrest in the labor field. The Pennsylvania exhibit was in many quarters regarded as so bad—because of the representative character of the system—that it induced to some more or less general selling, the argument being that if this standard system fared thus the less important roads would fare even worse. As for the labor troubles, one disturbing rumor was that a general building strike was to be declared in this city. In addition, a loss of nearly $1,500,000 by the banks and the continuing high rates for money had also depressing effect.

The poor Pennsylvania statement was promptly followed by heavy selling of that stock—some of it for the short account and some by legitimate investors who have not at any time viewed with favor the large capital increases authorized and proposed by the company. Yesterday the argument was that with $80,000,000 additional stock, requiring nearly $5,000,000 extra in yearly dividends, it was not altogether encouraging to see so great a monthly decrease as that reported—especially when the dividend charges are now more than $400,000 a month greater. The stock closed at practically the lowest for the day.

St. Paul was again decidedly heavy, nor was it helped by knowledge of the fact that at 160 (should that price be reached) a large speculative holder will be forced to liquidate. The stock is not "stopped" at that price, as usually the case with a weakly margined holding, but it has been agreed by the holder to sell out once that price is reached. Such at least is the story. The stock was bought at the same time that a 10,000 share block (held by another interest and sold last week) was purchased. The cost was in the neighborhood of 194, and it was expected that $225 would be gotten for it.

Both Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were weak all day, each losing more than a point. There was not a little selling by nervous holders, who did not like the developments in the Keene-Harriman fight. Just at the close Southern Pacific loaned at 1 per cent. premium. Inasmuch as the books close for the annual meeting to-day this sharp demand may be explained by the desire of the contending forces to have as much stock as possible transferred in their name. Recognition of the fact that the borrowing was for this account and did not represent a short interest, prevented any attention being paid to the ridiculous talk about a probable "squeeze" of shorts. There is now no short interest in the stock worthy the name.

The heavy selling of Colorado Fuel, which was easily the weakest feature on the list, breaking over five points, came principally from Western houses. On the way down stop loss orders were uncovered, accelerating the decline. As on the day previous, so yesterday the selling was based on dislike for the proposed new $7,000,000 bond issue.

The fractional decline in American Car and Foundry came in the face of a statement of earnings for the quarter ended Feb. 28 showing net earnings of $1,426,108, an increase of $845,466 over the corresponding period last year. For ten months the increase has been $3,184,853.

The drive against Western Union was said to have come from Keene sources and seemed to be designed to depress sentiment. The stock is widely held, and any decline in it, therefore, has far-reaching effect, sentimentally and otherwise.

The further reduction in the price of refined sugars reported by the Arbuckles, and suggestions of a renewal of the trade war, led to the selling of Sugar Trust stock.

London sent over generally lower prices at the opening here, but did little in the market, trading in not more than 5,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

EXCESSIVE WAGE DEMANDS.

One story that had free circulation in Wall Street yesterday was to the efect that a general building strike was to be declared in this city. This story was made to do service against the entire stock market, it being declared that banking interests identified with the great New York building interests were taking a pronounced position against yielding to the demands of the labor unions. In some quarters rumors akin to these were made to appear very sensational.

One officer of the big New York building corporations gave THE NEW YORK TIMES permission to quote the facts of the case. Judge McConnell, President of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, the largest of the United States Realty Company's auxiliaries, said:

"In our line the demands of consequence are just two—one from the iron workers, the other from the bricklayers. It is needless to discuss the details. While we do not blame the men for making their demands—for that is the only way in which they could learn whether they would be granted—we feel that these demands cannot be granted. The fact is, that for the last five years there has been here a steady horizontal advance in wages, and it is clear that at some time or other this advance must cease—that is, that the reasonable limit can be reached. I now feel—and that is the official view of this corporation—that this limit has now been arrived at. We have reached the high-water mark. If we increased wages as asked the inevitable result would be a material and immediate falling off in New York building operations, for people would simply stop building rather than pay the higher cost.

"For this reason I do not see how the advances demanded can be allowed. It is to be regretted that this is the situation, but as sensible business men we are obliged to recognise and act upon it."

MINING DIVIDENDS.

According to The Engineering and Mining Journal, forty-seven companies identified with the mineral industry of the United States paid $27,806,106 in dividends during March. This is the largest monthly total reported for a year past, and shows a marked increase as compared with March, 1902, when the high record was reached. Adding the dividends paid in January and February there is a grand total for the first quarter of this year amounting to $45,604,706, of which the greater part has been contributed by the industrial combinations. The payments in the corresponding quarter of 1902 amounted to $48,059,673, showing a decrease in 1903 of $2,454,967, as a result of smaller dividends by gold, silver, and copper mines which have had to contend with a low metal market. An improvement is now expected, however, as the more important commercial metals, like copper, silver and lead, have recently advanced in price in consequence of better trade conditions.

Of the $27,806,106 paid in March, the Standard Oil Company furnished $19,400,000 as a quarterly dividend of 20 per cent., and the United States Steel Corporation $5,065,207 as a 1 per cent. quarterly payment on its common stock. These two consolidations pay the largest dividends of any industrial enterprises in the world.

CAR AND FOUNDRY EARNINGS.

Recent earnings of the American Car and Foundry Company are reported as follows:

Net earnings for quarter ending Feb. 28, 1903 ..... $1,426,108
Corresponding quarter last year 780,642
Total net earnings ten months ending Feb. 28, 1903 5,900,971
Corresponding period last year 2,806,118

Ot a meeting of the Directors dividends have been declared as follows: Preferred Dividend No. 16, 1¾ per cent.; Common Dividend No. 12, 1 per cent., payable May 1. Books close April 10 and reopen May 2.

COPPER PRICES BREAK.

One of the interesting developments of the day was a sharp break in the price of copper on the Metal Exchange, the metal going to 14@14½ cents per pound on heavy offerings, as compared with a quoted price of 14¾ on Wednesday. Even on the decline there was very little demand, showing the artificial nature of the recent advance.

On the Stock Exchange Amalgamated Copper fell 1¼ points and Anaconda 4.

A NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

A co-partnership under the firm name of Toby, Lamarche & Scoville, for the transaction of a general commission business in bonds, stocks, &c., has been formed. The firm consists of George Parmly Toby, Paul E. Lamarche, and Cantine T. Scoville.

INTERNATIONAL SALT.

The first statement ever issued by the International Salt Company was mailed to stockholders yesterday. After setting out that the company was organized in August, 1901, and within a few months acquired majorities of the stocks of the National Salt Company and the Retsof Mining Company, and after referring to the difficulties of the National Salt Company, the circular says:

The most important suit in which it is at present involved was brought by the National Salt Company to set aside as illegal a contract into which it had entered for the purchase of the United Salt Company of Ohio. By the terms of this contract it was to pay to the stockholders of the United Salt Company for each share of that company stock one and one-quarter shares of preferred stock of the National Salt Company, and one additional "no-called" certificate of indebtedness" for $106.25, payable in ten semi-annual equal instalments. This certificate was in fact a guarantee of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 10 per cent. on the common stock of the United Salt Company, so paid for the United Salt Company for five years. The certificates so issued aggregate $1,065,000. Of this amount about $320,000 has been paid to the American Trust Company of Cleveland, as trustee, leaving a balance due of about $735,000. If this suit is successful it will wipe out this indebtedness and will retire $2,500,000 of now outstanding stock of the National Salt Company. The receivers have been operating the New York property at a small profit, but have found it expedient to shut down the plants in Michigan indefinitely.

So much depends upon this outcome of pending litigations that it is impossible to predict at this time what this company may expect to receive from he National Salt Company or what would eventually be done with that company.

In March, 1902, your company acquired the entire capital stock ($1,000,000) of the International Salt Company of Illinois. This company is essentially a distributing company, handling the products of the National Salt Company and Retsof Mining Company, and to some extent of other concerns, covering the Middle West. It has a well-established business, which shows substantial increase each year.

The success of your company depends on the earnings of the Retsof Mining Company, the National Salt Company, and the International Salt Company of Illinois.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Dun's Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was $99,267 on April 1, 1903, compared with $101,067 a month earlier. This decline of about 1.8 per cent. during March is seasonable. An important factor this year is the gradual restoration of normal prices for grain, which have been held at an exceptional position ever since the damage to corn by drought in 1901. With liberal supplies and splendid prospects for the current crop it is natural that fictitious quotations should yield. The average for breadstuffs on April 1 was lower than at any time since Aug. 1, 1901. Meats, however, are slower to recede, which is not surprising in view of the fact that breeding stock was killed off extensively during the season of high-priced feed, and it is impossible to restore former conditions with the same rapidity that has been accomplished in regard to cereal growing. The cost of living is now almost exactly where it was a year ago, when there was about the same general decline for the month of March, but there is no prospect of a sudden advance during April of over 3 per cent., as occurred in 1902. On the contrary, conditions are much more normal this year, and the advancing season should bring still better terms for consumers unless an unexpected setback should be experienced in the agricultural sections.

In the following table the latest index number figures are compared with earlier records:

	April 1, 1903.	March 1, 1903.	July 1, 1897.
Breadstuffs	$16,724	$17,868	$10,587
Meats	9,630	9,907	7,529
Dairy and garden	13,512	13,539	9,714
Other food	9,348	9,405	7,887
Clothing	16,406	16,504	13,806
Metals	16,564	17,063	11,642
Miscellaneous	12,054	17,059	12,288
Total	$99,267	$101,067	$72,455

Two Exchange Holidays.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon voted to close the Exchange on April 10, Good Friday, and on the following Saturday, April 11. The Consolidated Exchange will probably be also closed on those days. The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange have voted to close Good Friday.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Incorporation of the Bayonne Bank, to do a general banking business at Bayonne, N. J.

Patchogue, (L. I.) dispatches stating that the Southside Traction Company has obtained a franchise for a line from Bellport to Sayville, and hopes to extend to a New York connection at Jamaica.

Statement that the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburg, capital and surplus $2,000,000, has completed its organization and will begin business through the country May 1.

Dispatches from Lancaster, Penn., stating that a trolley line will be built from there to Baltimore, if the State of Pennsylvania will build a bridge across the Susquehanna River at York Furnace.

Stockholders of the Ohio Fuel Supply Company to vote April 29 on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000.

San Francisco advices that the orange and lemon growers, representing nearly 90 per cent. of the output of Southern California, have combined, under the name of the California Fruit Agency.

According to Louisville dispatches, a proposition to erect a packing house plant in that city, to cost between $500,000 and $1,000,000, is under consideration. Boston and New York capitalists are said to be back of the proposed undertaking.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that up to the close of business Tuesday night the conversion of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bonds into stock (including London) had aggregated practically $20,000,000.

Capital stock of the Troy and Cohoes Shirt Company increased from $100,000 to $800,000.

Statement from Pittsburg that the National Tube Company has secured a location in McKeesport for its new ten-million-dollar plant.

Pittsburg advices that the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have just awarded a contract to the American Car and Foundry Company for 3,000 steel and wooden cars, to cost approximately $3,000,000.

Casein Company of America said to have acquired patents, both foreign and American, for the manufacture of powdered milk.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 6@12 per cent., with the last loan at 7 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 8 per cent.

Time money, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $38,185,430; balances, $13,121,908; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $474,000.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 7-16@3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and unchanged. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜.

Commercial bills were $4.83@4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5 15-16 less 1-16@5.10⅜ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@95; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres Boston—12½@16 2-3c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying 1-16 premium; selling, 1-16 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. St. Louis—20@25c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c nominal. Louisville—Par. Cincinnati—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 3.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was a brisk morning demand for money yesterday. Later nearly the whole of the very large sum due to the Bank of England was repaid. In the afternoon balances were offered freely at 3 per cent.

The discount market was weak at first, but the supply of bills soon increased.

The Bank of England return shows that the reserve is £2,294,000 lower, at £25,016,000. Its proportion to current liabilities has fallen 3⅝ per cent., to 43⅞ per cent.

The Bank of England bought £110,000 bar gold yesterday.

The Stock Exchange was less cheerful yesterday, except the consols market. Consols closed 1-16 higher for cash and ⅛ higher for the account. Home rails were weak.

American rails were dull throughout, the final prices showing an all-round fall. Canadian Pacifics fell 1½. Grand Trunks recovered after a weak opening.

Foreigns were depressed by the news from the East, but showed considerable steadiness apart from securities connected with Turkish politics. The general mining market was inactive.

The price of bar silver was unchanged. The tone of the silver market was dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 2.—Money was decidedly easier to-day and supplies were abundant in consequence of large dividend and interest payments and free lending by the joint stock banks.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were easier owing to apprehensions of complications in the Balkans. The wretched weather prevailing here was also a hindrance to trading, and the occasional operations were largely professional. Consols were a shade easier at first, but hardened later on cheaper money. Americans opened quiet, depressed, and mostly below parity. Wabash was especialy weak, the labor difficulties in connection with that road making operators cautious. Prices closed quiet. Grand Trunks were sympathetically lower. Kaffirs were easier.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27 Madrid, 35.07 Lisbon, 25.

The Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was to-day reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £111,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 2.—Prices were weak on the Bourse to-day owing to continued realizations in Turks in consequence of the disquieting news from Turkey, in Europe, and also on account of fears of difficulties with the settlement to-morrow. Subsequently business had a better tendency, but trading was inactive. Toward the close prices again weakened and Turks reacted. Rentes were weak. South Americans were comparatively steady. Industrials were offered. Rio Tintos were firm for a while, but closed weak.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 100,425,000f. Treasury accounts current decreased 57,950,000f., gold in hand decreased 12,900,000f., bills discounted increased 179,375,000f.; silver in hand decreased 575,000f.

BERLIN, April 2.—Prices were easier on the Boerse to-day, owing to the disquieting news from European Turkey. Turks were particularly affected. Home funds were firm. The conclusion of the new imperial loan is imminent. Banks and locals were easier on realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfenings for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement,) 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 119,220,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 3,640,000 marks, other securities increased 255,980,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 307,720,000 marks.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £2,204,000, circulation increased £809,000, bullion decreased £1,484,339, other securities increased £1,947,000, other deposits increased £2,019,000, public deposits decreased £3,407,000, notes reserve decreased £2,240,000, and Government securities decreased £158,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 43.73 per cent., as compared with 47.32 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In some parts of the outside market yesterday trading was more animated than at any time during the present week, but the activity and strength which were shown by United States Steel bonds, Electric Vehicle, and a few other issues, did not result in any general improvement in the market. Among the less active stocks there were far fewer gains than among those which were made prominent by the fact that they were active beyond the average. The copper stocks, with the single exception of Greene Consolidated, were extremely dull, there being not a single transaction in one or two issues of this group which, during recent days, have shown fairly large totals. Among the low-priced stocks there was some increase in trading, but the movements in these issues were too insignificant to withdraw them from the obscure place which they have held for a long time.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE was by far the most prominent stock of the day, not alone because of its activity, but also because of the fact that there was a sharp advance in both issues of the stock. The common rose from 9¼ to 12, and closed at the high price of the day, and the preferred, after selling as high as 15⅝, ended the day with a net gain of more than a point, at 15¼. The strength of these stocks gave rise to many rumors in regard to the company, most of which seemed inspired by nothing more than a desire to have the stocks sell higher. Ever since the announcement of the formation of the Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which was formed for the purpose of pooling patent interests, there has been considerable buying of the stock of the Electric Vehicle Company, and strength has been added to this movement by the reports that the litigation now in progress over some of the basic patents in the automobile business are likely to be settled out of court on a basis favorable to the Electric Vehicle Company.

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INTERNATIONAL SALT was not traded in yesterday, and there was no material change in the quotation for either the stock or bonds. The stockholders of the International Salt Company have received circulars signed by the Treasurer giving some account of the position of the company, but no light is thrown by the circular on the recent purchase of the April coupons by an individual who is acting in the interests of the International Salt Company. The circular contains no statement of a definite character in regard to the company's earnings, and practically the only information given in this communication is that the future of the company depends very largely upon the outcome of the litigation in which the company is now involved, principally through its subsidiary company—the National Salt Company.

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KITCHENER MINING was traded in to some extent from ¾ down to ½. Attention was called yesterday to the fact that circulars have been issued by a broker who is also an officer of the Kitchener Mining Company, having recently been elected to the position, advising the purchase of the stock at 1½. As the stock could yesterday be bought for one-third of this price, it was thought unlikely that many buyers could be found so much above the market value of the stock.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American B. & Pack.	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
225	American Can	8	7⅞	8
250	American Can pf.	42⅝	42½	42½
200	American Chicle	131	130	131
700	Am. Cotton Oil	9⅝	9½	9⅝
15	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	87½	87½	87½
1,900	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Camden Land	5-16	5-16	5-16
11	Cent. P. R. R.	94	94	94
550	Cons. Refrigerating	4½	4½	4½
100	Compressed Air	2½	2½	2½
600	Central Foundry	3¾	3½	3½
400	Central Foundry pf.	10⅞	10½	10⅝
100	Deadwood Quartz	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Electric Lead Reduc.	2	2	2
2,900	Electric Vehicle	12	9¼	12
2,300	Electric Vehicle pf.	15¾	14¼	15¼
4,700	Erie rights	1-16	1-32	1-32
500	Gold Hill Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,100	Greene Cons. Copper	24½	24¼	24½
100	Havana Tobacco	46½	46½	46½
100	Interb. R. T. 80 p. c.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
200	Interb. R. T. full paid	106½	106½	106½
200	Internat. Mer. Marine	12¾	12¾	12¾
925	Kitchener Mining	¾	½	¾
300	Manhattan Transit	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Marconi Wireless of Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,700	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,100	N. E. Transportation	5-16	¼	5-16
200	N. Am. Lumber & P.	11¼	11	11¼
3,200	Northern Securities	104¾	104½	104½
200	Pennsylvania rights	3 9-16	3½	3½
200	Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	½	½	½
16	Standard Oil	678	675	675
700	Tennessee Copper	30¾	30	30½
120	U. S. Light & Heat	8	8	8
1,000	U. S. Steel rights	5-32	⅛	5-32
50	Wash. Ry. & Electric	10¾	10½	10¾
85	White Knob Copper	10½	10	10½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	76	75	76
3,000	United Lumber 5s ex c.	79	79	79
7,000	Unit. Rys. of St. L. 4s	83¾	83⅛	83⅜
225,000	U. S. Steel n. 5s w. i.	86	85½	86

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	April. 2. Bid.	Asked.	April 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58	57	58
Am. Chicle pf.	89	93	89	93
Amer. Diesel Engine	16	16½	16	16½
Amer. Elevated	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Amer. Malting	98½	99	98¾	99
Amer. Type Founders	41	45	41	45
Amer. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	22	23	22	23
Bamberger De Lamar	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	120	110	120
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	106	110	106	110
British Col. Copper	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼
California Copper	¼	½	¼	½
Casein Co. of America	12	13½	12	13½
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	...	87	...	87
Central Fireworks	21	23	21	23
Central Fireworks pf.	83	87	83	87
Cntral Foundry 6s	66	68	66	68
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1½	¾	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	10¾	9	10¾
Detroit & Mack.	32	35	32	35
Detroit & Mack. pf.	79	84	79	84
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
E. W. Bliss	135	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	135	150	135	150
Electric Boat	25	29	25	29
Electric Boat pf.	39	45	39	45
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	14	17	14	17
Empire Steel pf.	44	...	44	50
Erie Cony. 4s, w. i.	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅜
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	110	110½	...	...
Guggenheim Exploration	115	125	115	125
Hackensack Meadows	8	12	8	12
Hall Signal	5	105	105	110
Havana Tobacco pf.	57	60	57	60
Houston Oil	6	8	5	7½
Houston Oil pf.	...	85	...	85
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	36	37	37⅛	38¼
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	85	90	85	90
Inter. Salt	13½	14¾	13⅝	14¼
Intsr. Salt 5s	47	50	47½	53
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100	101	100	101
Inter. Silver deb. 6s	...	95	...	95
Inter. Silver ctfs.	35	...	35	...
Inter. Silver	...	9	...	9
Inter. Silver pf.	...	61	...	61
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	...	99	...	99
Lackaw. Steel full paid	...	99	...	99
Lack. Steel 5s, 35% paid	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
Maine Steamship	18	23	18	23
Maine Steamship 5s	75	80	77	80
Mex. Nat. Cy. $17 pd. ctf.	6¼	7	6¼	7
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	163	166	165	167
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	46	42	46
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	72	77	72	77
N. Y. Trans	6	8½	6	8
Otis Elevator	42	44½	41	45
Otis Elevator pf.	93½	96½	93½	96½
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	...	5	...	5
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	101¼	102½	101¼	102½
Safety Car Heating	172	174	173	174
Seaboard Air Line	23⅝	24½	24	24½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	39½	40½	39⅝	40½
Seminole Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Simpson-Crawford	25	30	28	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	31	...

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 2, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65½	65¾	10,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	-½
40¾	40¾	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
91½	92	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	
7¾	8	120	Am. Hide & Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
31½	32	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31	31½	31	31½	
27½	27¾	400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27½	27¾	27½	27½	-½
94½	95¼	625	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95	95	94½	94¾	-¾
3	3	100	*Am. Malting Co.	3	3	3	3	
48¼	49	600	*Am. R. & R. Co.	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	-¼
14	15	100	Am. Steel Found.	14	14	14	14	-¾
123½	123¾	4,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	+¼
119¾	120	900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	+¼
81	82	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	
111	115	200	*Anaconda Con. M. Co.	111	111	111	111	-4
86¾	90½	13,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91½	92¾	86¾	89¾	-1¾
97¾	97¾	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	-¼
100	100	9,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	91	91½	90¾	90¾	-¼
92	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	-½
66¾	66¾	7,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65¾	66¼	65	65¾	+¼
71	72	100	Canada Southern	73	73	73	73	-½
127¾	128	4,200	Canadian Pacific	128¾	128½	127¾	128	+¼
44¾	45	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	45½	45	45¾	
30¾	30¾	1,300	Chicago & Alton	30¾	30¾	30¼	30½	-¼
69	69¾	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	69	69½	69	69½	
22¾	23½	1,000	Chi. Gt. Western	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	-¼
161¾	161¾	20,150	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	162¾	162¾	161¼	161¾	-1¼
183	184	215	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184	184¾	184	184¾	-¼
182½	185	300	Chicago & Northw.	182	182½	182	182½	-1¾
16	16½	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	16½	16½	16	16	-¾
29	30	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	29	29	
9¾	10½	200	Chicago Union Trac.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	-½
56½	57	12,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	61	61	56½	56¾	-5
28¾	28¾	700	Colorado & Southern	25¾	26	25¾	26	+¼
65	66	600	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	66¼	66¾	65¾	65¾	-¼
38½	40¼	50	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	39	39	39	39	-¼
19¾	20¼	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	-½
203½	205	1,000	Consolidated Gas	205½	205½	205	205	-1
112¾	113¼	250	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	112½	113	112¾	113	+¾
23¾	24¼	530	Corn Products Co. pf.	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	
35½	36½	800	Denver & R. G.	35¾	36	35½	35¾	-¼
86¼	86¾	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	-¼
15	15½	200	Detroit Southern	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	-¼
29	31	100	Detroit Southern pf.	29	29	29	29	
83¾	85½	300	Detroit United Ry.	84½	84½	83¾	83¾	-1½
30½	31½	170	*Distillers Securities	30½	30½	30½	30½	+½
34½	34¾	7,800	Erie	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	-¾
65¾	66	2,000	Erie 1st pf.	66	66¼	65	65	-¾
52¾	53	200	Erie 2d pf.	53½	53½	53	53	-¾
65¾	66	100	Evans. & T. H.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+¼
156½	156	200	General Electric	156	156	155	155	-1
101¾	103	700	Hocking Valley	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¼	-¾
136¾	136¾	600	Illinois Central	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	-¼
55	55½	200	*Internat. Power Co.	55	55	54	53	-2
35	36½	100	Iowa Central	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	-¼
78	79	25	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78	78	78	78	-1½
53	54	300	Kan. City South. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	-½
40	43	100	Lake Erie & West.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
117¾	118¼	1,200	Louisville & Nashville	118¼	118¼	117¾	117¾	-¾
138	138¼	4,000	Manhattan Elevated	138¾	138½	138	138½	-¼
134½	135	1,500	*Met. Street Railway	135	135	134¼	134¾	-¼
28¾	28½	1,800	Mexican Central	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	-¼
88	88¼	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	88¾	89	88	88	-1
126¾	126¾	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127¼	127¼	127	127	+1½
24	25	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	25	25	25	
55	56	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	-½
106¾	106¾	9,400	Missouri Pacific	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	-1¾
44¾	45	470	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45¾	45¾	45	45	
25	25¼	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	25¾	25¾	25	25	+¼
90	92¾	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	-¼
17½	17¾	800	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	
131½	131¾	10,400	New York Central	131¾	132¼	131	131½	-½
33¾	33¾	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	-½
209	210	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210	210	210	210	-1
29¾	30	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	-¼
69¾	70	2,400	Norfolk & Western	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	-¼
100½	101	500	North American	100	100	100	100	-½
33	33	200	Pacific Mail	33	33¼	33	33¼	
136¼	136¾	45,508	Pennsylvania R. R.	137¾	137¾	136¾	136¾	-½
37	37	6,700	Pennsylvania R. R. rts.	37	37	37	37	
101¼	101¾	250	People's Gas, Chicago	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	-¼
79½	81	100	Pere Marquette	80½	80½	80½	80½	-½
60	60¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	-¼
92¾	93	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	-¼
222	230	900	Pullman Company	222	222	222	222	-8
58¾	58¾	9,700	Reading	59¼	59¾	58¾	58¾	-1¾
19½	19¾	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	-¼
77¾	77¾	250	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	-¼
43¾	44	5,000	Rock Island Co.	44¼	44¼	43¾	44¼	+¼
76¾	76¾	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	77	77	76¾	76¾	-¼
24½	25	1,900	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	-¼
69½	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	-¼
79½	80	200	St. L. & San Fran.	79½	79½	79½	79½	-¼
69	70	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	69	69	69	69	-1
..	135	100	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf., stock ctfs.	125	125	125	125	-5
52½	53¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	54½	54½	54	54	-1
56½	56¾	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	57	57	56	56¾	-¼
58½	59¾	8,600	Southern Pacific	59¾	59¾	58¾	59¼	-¼
31¾	31¾	1,000	Southern Ry.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	-½
5½	5¾	150	Stand. Rope & Twine	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
63½	64	1,900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	64	64	63½	63¾	-¼
35¾	36¼	700	Texas & Pacific	36	36	35¾	35¾	-¼
34	40	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	38	38	38	38	+3
23	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	-¼
109¾	110¼	570	Twin City R. T.	109¾	110¼	109¾	110	-¼
12	12¼	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12	12	12	12	-½
74	75	250	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74½	-½
90¼	90¼	26,400	Union Pacific	90¾	91	90	90¾	-1¼
80¾	80¾	150	Union Pacific pf.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	-¼
17	18½	100	United Rys. Invest.	18	18	18	18	-½
54¾	56	600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	54	56	54	56	+1
12¼	12¾	3,700	*U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12	12¼	-¼
91	91½	400	*U. S. Leather pf.	91½	91½	91	91½	-¼
20¾	20¾	2,100	U. S. Realty & Con.	21¾	21¾	20¼	20¾	-¼
66¾	67	1,200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	67¼	67¼	66¾	66¾	-¼
15	16	600	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15	-¼
50	51	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	50½	50½	50	50	-¼
35¾	35¾	5,500	U. S. Steel	36	36	35¾	35¾	-¼
86¼	86½	3,900	U. S. Steel pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	-¼
..	..	2,560	U. S. Steel pf., rts.	..	..	..	..	
62¾	62¾	140	Va.-Caro. Chemical	62	62	62	62	-¾
33	34½	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	34	34	34	34	-1¾
..	..	300	*Vulcan Detinning	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
26¼	26¾	600	Wabash	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	-¼
45¾	46	7,100	Wabash pf.	47	47	45¾	45¾	-1¼
94¾	94¾	7,400	Western Union Tel.	95¾	95¾	94¼	94½	-¾
23	25	400	Wheel. & L. E.	23¾	23¾	23	23	-¼
52¾	53¾	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	53	53	52¾	53¼	-¼
24½	25	1,400	Wisconsin Central	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	-¾
47¼	47¾	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	47¾	48	47¼	47½	-¼
Sales.....		306,012	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg. 1930	106	107
2s, c. 1930	106	107
2s, reg. 1936	107	108½
2s, c. 1936	106¾	108¾
2s, 1916, reg.	106¾	107
4s, reg. 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, c. 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, reg. 1925	132	137
4s, c. 1925	132¾	137¼
5s, reg. 1904	103½	104½
5s, c. 1904	103½	104½
2s, reg. 1930—Panama		

Adams Exp.	225	240
Alb. & Sus.	153	
Alb. & W.	145	
Allis-Chal. pf.	17	18
Allis-C.		35
Am. Ag. Ch.	31	35½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	79	80
Am. Bk. Note	37	
Am. B. & W. pf.		40½
Am. Bicycle		2
Am. Bic. pf.		8
Am. Coal	320	325
Am. Cot. O.	41¼	43½
Am. Dr. Tel.	32	39
Am. Exp.	210	225
Am. Gr. T.	10½	11
Am. H. & L.		2
pf.	22	33
Am. Ice Co.	7	7¾
Am. Lin. Co.	15½	16½
A. A. Co. pf.	68	70
A. M. Co. pf.	20½	21
A. S. & R.		2
pf.	20	23½
Am. Snuff.	127	
Am. Sm. pf.	95	97
A. S. F. pf.	60	62
Am. Tob. pf.	142	146
Am. W. Co.	13¾	14
Am. W. Co. pf.		70
" pf., ex div.	77	80
Ann Arbor.	34	39
Ann A. pf.	62	70
A. Pd. 1st pf.	90	94
B. A. L. pf.	105	
Atl. Coast L.	182	190
Balt. Trac.	10	12
B., R. & P.	150	155
B., R. & P. pf.		
Butterick Co.	50	55
C. R. R. of N. J.	170	180
C. & A.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	125	135
C. G. W.	20	22
C. G. W. 1st pf.	80	82½
C. G. W. 2d pf.		40
C. G. W. 3d pf.	67½	68½
C., H. & D. pf.		80
C., O. & G.	140	150
C., O. & G. pf.	120	125
C., C. C. & St. L.	80	91
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118	119
C., I. & W.	55	60
C., I. & W. pf.		
C., L. & W.	85	90
Cleve. & P.	185	187½
C. P. & I. pf.		125
Com. Cable.	150	165
Consol. C.	87	93
C. F. Co. pf.	62	63½
Del. & Hud.	165¼	166¾
D., L. & W.		525
D. & G. W.	253	258
D. & S. W.	5	25
D. & S. W. pf.	5	30
D., M. & N.	40	45
Diamond M.	135	137
D., S. S. & A.		92½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	14½	16
E., J. & E.	23¾	24
E., J. & E. pf.	88	90
Gen. Co.	65	67
G. C. Co. pf.	99	101
Gt. N. pf.	180	190
Hock. Val. pf.	95¼	96¼
Homestake.	62	70
Ill. C. L.	162	
Int. P. Co.	11	11¾
I. P. Co. pf.	104½	105
Int. S. P. pf.	42	45
I. S. P. pf.	82	85
Iowa C. pf.	61½	62½
Joliet & Chi.	198	
Kan. & T.	32	40
Kan. C. So.	30¼	30¾
K. & T. pf.	56	59
K. & D. M.	38	39
K. & D. M. pf.		
Lac. Gas.	89	95
Lac. Gas. pf.	93½	99
Lacl. Co. pf.		110
L. E. & W.		
pf.	113	118
Long Isl'd.	68	73
Man. Beach.	10	13
Md. C. pf.	100	125
Met. Sec. Co.	114¼	115½
Mex. C.		
M. & N. El.		
pf.	30½	33
Chi.		
M. & W. El.		
pf.	70	81¼
Mich. Cent.	128	130
Mill. R. R.		
M. & St. L.	120	
M. & St. L. pf.	96	105
M. & St. L.		
pf.	109	115
N. C. & St. L.	108	108
Nat. Bis. pf.	102½	103
N. E. & S.	85½	94
N. E. & S.		
pf.	33	90
N. R. R. of Mexico pf.	85½	87
N. Cent. C.	47	50
N. Y. & R.	130	150
N. Y. & R.		
pf.	95	110
N. Y. & S.		
St. L. 1st pf.	106	112
N. Y. C. &		
St. L. 2d pf.	78	80
N. Y. D. Co.	22	28
N. Y. D. Co.		
pf.	50	52½
N. & W. pf.	87	92
Nor. Cent.	210	
Ont. Min.	4	5¾
Pac. Coast.	63	67
P. C. 1st pf.	95	105
P. C. 2d pf.	65	73
Peo. & E.	30	35
Pere M. pf.		82
P. C. C. &		
St. L.	78	89
P. C. C. &		
St. L. pf.	101	110
P., Ft. W. &		
C.	125	130
P., Ft. W. &		
C. pf.	182	
Quicksilver.	1¾	2¼
Quicksilver.		
pf.	11	13
R. Sec.		
Rit. Co.	87	94
stock ctfs.		
Ry. St. sp.	82½	84
Ry. S. sp. pf.	86½	87
Read. 1st pf.	79	80
Read. 2d pf.	70	72
Rens. & Sar.	208	
R., W. & O.	135	140
St. J. & G. I.	12	14
St. J. & G. I.		
1st pf.	52	53
St. J. & G. I.		
2d pf.	23	24
St. L. & S. F.		
2d cl.		205
St. L. & S.		
F. 1st pf.	90	
St. L. S. W.	22½	23½
pf.	33	35
St. L. S. W.		
2d pf.	20½	22
Sav. F. & W.	20	25
Tol. Rys. &		
Light.	31	33
Tol., St. L. &		
W. pf.	43	45
T. C. I.		159
Untimed Fruit.	106	107½
U. S. Exp.	130	135
U. S. R. &		
Ref.	32½	34
U. S. R. &		
Ref. pf.	80	85
U. S. Ship.		
building.	2	20
U. S. Ship.		
building pf.	2	50
U. S. Ex.		
pf.	120	125
W. C. C. Co.		
W. F. Exp.	220	235
Westinghouse		
assenting.	190	199
Westinghouse		
1st pf.		200
W. & L. E.		
2d pf.	33½	34½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	To-day.	Yesterday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.51	.53
Best & Belcher	1.95	2.10
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	2.15	2.20
Challenge Con	.55	.60
Chollar	.32	.34
Confidence	1.25	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.60
Con. Imperial	.02	.03
Crown Point	.32	.34
Gould & Curry	.27	.28
Hale & Norcross	.61	.63
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.11	.15
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.05	1.10
Occidental Con	.38	.39
Ophir	1.50	1.60
Overman	.38	.44
Potosi	.25	.25
Savage	.31	.31
Sea Belcher	.15	.16
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.15	.15
Union Con	.33	.35
Utah Con	.20	.21
Yellow Jacket	.29	.31
Silver bars	49¾	49¾
Mexican dollars	38⅝	39
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	2½	3	2½	3
American Cons.	2½	3	2½	3
Anaconda	15	20	14¾	16
Blue Bell		5	5	7
C. C. Cons.	5	6	5	5½
C., C. & M.	2½	3	2½	2½
C. K. & N.	18½	19½	18½	18½
Cotoliaus	3	4	3	3½
Dante	2	3	2	2½
Dr. Jackpot	2½	3	2½	3
Elkton	37½	38	37	37½
El Paso	60½	62	60	61
Findley	13¼	13	13¼	12¾
Gold Bond				2
Gold Dollar Cons.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	2½
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3	2¾	2½
Golden Cycle	12	14	12½	13
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	11
Gould	3½	4½	3½	4½
Isabella	18½	18½	18½	18
Jackpot	10	11	10	11
Keystone	2½	3	2½	3
Last Dollar	20	67	20	67½
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Bessie	4½	4¾	4½	4½
Little Puck	2½	3	2½	3
Mary Cashen	2½		2½	
Mollie Gibson	6½	7	6½	7
Mom Anchor	2	3	2	3
New Haven	2½	3	2½	3
Old Gold	4½	5½	4½	4½
Pharmacist	4½	5	4½	4½
Pinnacle	4½	4¾	4½	4½
Portland	132½	130	130	130
Rose Maud	2½	3	2½	2½
Rose Nicol	2½	3	2½	3
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3	2½	3
Vindicator	98	99	96	96
Work	6½	6¾	6½	6¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,402,096
Gold	122,919,049
Silver	16,729,135
United States notes	2,403,116
Treasury notes of 1890	70,279
National bank notes	9,295,496
Total receipts this day	1,207,724
Total receipts this month	3,128,149
Total receipts this year	426,221,942
Total expenditures this day	1,140,000
Total expenditures this month	2,805,000
Total expenditures this year	325,000,177
Deposits in National banks	150,302,297
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	438,016
Government Receipts—	
From internal revenue	522,055
Customs	676,193
Miscellaneous	66,327

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$402,770,089
Silver dollars	466,466,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,838,500
Silver bullion of 1890	20,146,491
Total	$891,713,089

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$403,770,089
Silver certificates outstanding	466,466,000
Treasury notes outstanding	21,475,000
Total	$891,713,089

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,846,806
Gold certificates	38,072,150
Silver coin and bullion	12,063,204
Silver certificates	4,606,700
United States notes	2,403,116
Other assets	15,677,804
Total in Treasury	$141,729,105
Deposits in National banks	150,302,297
Total	$312,031,402
Current liabilities	87,619,306
Available cash balance	$224,402,096

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, April 2, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,410	Amal. Copper	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾
80	Am. C. & F.	40	40	40	40
20	American Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Am. Locomo.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Am. Smelting	49¾	49¾	49	49
8,940	Amer. Sugar	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
7,320	A., T. & S. F.	91½	92¼	89½	89¾
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,320	Balt. & Ohio	91	91½	90¾	90¾
1,520	Brook. R. T.	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼
270	Can. Pacific	128¼	128¾	127¾	128
40	Ches. & Ohio	45	46	44¾	44¾
170	Chi. Gt. West.	24	24	23¾	23¾
12,680	C., M. & St. P.	162¾	163¼	161¾	161¾
10	Chi. U. Trac.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,200	Col. Fuel & I.	61	61	56¼	56¾
50	Col. Southern	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
4,110	Erie	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾
220	Ill. Central	136¾	136	136	136¾
270	Lous. & Nash.	118¾	118¾	117¾	117¾
30	Manhattan	138½	138½	138	138¼
320	Met. Street	135½	135¾	134½	134½
60	Mex. Central	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
30	Mo., K. & T.	25	25	25	25
7,600	Mo. Pacific	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾
3,100	N. Y. Central	132¾	132¾	131¾	131¾
400	N. Y. O. & W.	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾
50	Norf. & West.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
6,410	Pennsylvania	137¾	137¾	136¾	136¾
100	Penn. Rights	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
5,600	Reading	59¾	60¼	58¾	59¾
10	Rep. Steel	19½	19½	19½	19½
3,140	Rock Island	44	44¼	43¾	43¾
50	St. L. & S. F.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
4,320	Southern Pac.	59¾	59¾	58¾	59¼
40	Southern Ry.	31½	31½	31½	31½
750	Tenn. C. & I.	64½	64½	63¾	63¾
80	Texas Pacific	36	36	35¾	35¾
10,050	Union Pacific	91	91¼	90¾	90¾
940	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
2,720	U. S. Steel	36	36¼	35¾	36
90	U. S. Steel pf.	86	86	86	86
40	Wabash	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,900	Wabash pf.	47¼	47¾	45¾	45¾
1,820	West. Union	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
10	Wheel. & L. E.	23½	23½	23½	23½
30	Wis. Central	25	25	24¾	24¾
90,760					

BOND.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Wabash deb. B.	72½	72½	72½	72½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	982
4th week March	$177,500	$158,607	$138,203
Month	540,800	487,826	434,753
From July 1	4,868,630	4,407,463	3,946,873
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN for February—			
Gross earnings	451,724	417,945	360,838
Op. expenses	373,023	307,373	268,761
Net earnings	78,711	110,573	94,093
Taxes	18,057	17,557	17,620
Balance	60,654	93,116	76,283
Gross, 8 months	4,128,866	3,687,614	3,248,391
Op. expenses	3,146,464	2,986,718	2,856,862
Net earnings	982,440	694,902	347,730
Taxes	140,461	140,461	128,626
Balance, 8 months	837,979	554,441

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

...on East 125th Street—J. P. Mer... Sells Park Avenue Corner—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Purchase.

The Beekman estate has sold to Edward ...ereit, for about $75,000, the four-story ...ildings 63 and 64 East one Hundred and ...enty-fifth Street, between Madison and ...k Avenues, on plot 50 by 100.

Barclay & Davies, in conjunction with ...ster & Beringer, have sold for J. Pierpont ...rgan the northeast corner of Park ...enue and Eighty-second Street, a five-...ory store and apartment building on plot ...5 by 100, to Abraham Kornbluth.

A deed recorded yesterday shows that the ...rmers' Loan and Trust Company is the ...al buyer of the property 20 to 24 Ex... Place, running through to 63 and 65 ...aver Street, the sale of which by the Al... Realty Company to the United States ...alty and Construction Company was re... several weeks ago. The contract ... the purchase of the parcel was sub... assigned by the latter corporation ... the Farmers' Loan and Trust Com..., whose building at the northeast cor... of William and Beaver Streets it ad... The purchase is made presumably ... protect the light and air of the taller ...tures, although the plot is of such size ... a new building may eventually be ... upon part of it. The Farmers' ... and Trust Company paid in the neigh... deed of $300,000 for the property.

A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold to the ...rinity Church Corporation 11 Barclay ...et, a five-story building on lot 25 by 75. ...onald H. Macdonald & Co. have sold for ... City Real Property Investing Company ... plot on the south side of Eighty-ninth ...et, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 30 ... by 100.5, to Edward Thaw, who will erect ... residence on the site.

Details will be found in another column ...lative to the purchase of the site for a ...w residence on Fifty-second Street, near ...dison Avenue, by Frederick G. Bourne.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Howard ... Silvers to Charles S. Faulkner the four-...ory dwelling, 128 East Fifty-seventh ...et, 20.6 by 25.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Lawrence ...ewart to a client the four-story dwell... 42 West Forty-ninth Street, 23 by 100.5. ...olumbia College leasehold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Emily ... Strong the five-story flat, 217 West One ...undred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

C. B. Walton has sold to Mary E. Cox ...e three-story dwelling, 302 West Eighty-...ird Street, 20 by 102.2.

Robert Wallace is reported to have sold ...8 West One Hundred and First Street, a ...our-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.11.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of ...e seven-story apartment house on plot 100 by 200, at the southwest corner of ...entral Park West and One Hundred and ...fth Street, owned by Turner & Kiernan. ...terested parties declined to say yester...ay whether or not the transaction had ...en closed. The prospective purchaser is ...id to be Uriah Herrmann.

Ehrenreich Brothers are the buyers of ...61 Madison Avenue, sold recently by ...homas B. Ackerson. Purchasers of other ...wellings, sales of which have been re...orted are: J. Hopkins Smith of 17 East ...orty-seventh Street; M. Louise Sullivan of ...4 East Seventy-fourth Street, and W. C. ...egendre of 122 East Thirty-eighth Street.

C. C. Marshall has bought the four-story ...rownstone-front dwelling, 130 East Sixty-...econd Street, 24 by 100.5.

H. C. Glaser has sold the five-story flat, ...473 Park Avenue, 25 by 100.

Man & Man have sold the lot, 25 by 100, ...t the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue ...nd One Hundred and Eighth Street.

.... Herzog & Co. have sold for S. Ashner ...he two five-story double flats with stores, ...5 and 1,457 Fifth Avenue, each 25 by ...00; also, for a Mr. Garfiel, 69 East One ...undred and Ninth Street, a plot 43.9 by ...00.11.

Goldsmith & Schneider sold for a Mrs. ...ong to a client of Alfred J. Koch the ...hree-story brownstone-front dwelling, 242 ...est One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, ...7 by 100.

George J. Powders has sold for Christina ...abst to Leon S. Altmayer the lot, 25 by ...00, at the southeast corner of One Hun...red and Twenty-fourth Street and First ...venue.

Mark Blumenthal has sold to a Mr. Mull ...he five-story flat 16 East One Hundred ...nd Fourteenth Street; 25 by 100.11.

Louis Lesser has bought from William ...ohnson and Bernard Sexton the two four-...tory tenements 640 and 642 East Twelfth ...treet, 33.4 by 103.8.

Charles Rubinger, Louis Krueger, and ...harles I. Fleck have sold for Altman & ...lvowitz 16 East First Street, a six-story ...ouble tenement, 25.2 by 144 and irregular.

The same brokers have also sold for S. ...akornasky to an investor, for $51,000, the ...even-story double tenement 60 and 62 King ...treet, 45 by 75. They have leased the ...hree seven-story double tenements 64, 66, ...nd 68 First Street for Mr. Kitterpian for ...ive years at an annual rental of $18,000.

H. Glaser has sold for Mrs. Elias Sobel and ...thers to Michael Quint 180, 182, and 184 ...ast Houston Street, and 77 and 79 First ...treet.

Morris J. Beck of New Haven has pur...hased the six-story tenement, 25 by 95, ...t 614 East Eleventh Street, through Jo...eph Gans, for about $67,000.

C. B. Walton has sold to Mary E. Cox ...he three-story dwelling, 302 West Eighty-...hird Street, 20 by 102.2.

Robert Wallace is reported to have sold ...8 West One Hundred and First Street, a ...our-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.11.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of ...he seven-story apartment house on plot 100 by 200, at the southwest corner of ...entral Park West and One Hundred and ...fth Street, owned by Turner & Kiernan. ...terested parties declined to say yester...ay whether or not the transaction had ...een

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

SEA CLIFF

24 Trains Daily. **LONG ISLAND.** *24 Trains Daily.*

ONLY ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK CITY.

SEA CLIFF—one of the prettiest all-round villages in America—is 26 miles from New York City, on the North Shore of Long Island, beautifully situated on a bluff about 200 feet above sea level; it commands a magnificent view of the Sound and Hempstead Harbor. An endless variety of charming and picturesque shore and inland scenery is found in and about the village. It has become famous as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT, is POSITIVELY FREE from MALARIA and MOSQUITOS, and has the very best hygienic conditions. SEA CLIFF'S moral and social status is of a high order, making it especially desirable as a family and all the year around resident locality.

There are churches of every denomination. A fine HIGH SCHOOL, miles of beautiful paved sidewalks, and new macadam roads, radiating in every direction, make Sea Cliff an ideal place for driving, automobiling, &c. It has an excellent bathing beach, absolutely safe, with miles of board walk and delightful shore front drives. Sea Cliff is noted for its pure spring water. The Fire Department is well equipped, and every facility for boating, bathing, and fishing is afforded, and attractions and healthy enjoyments are on every hand. The train service between New York City and Sea Cliff is excellent, and during the Summer months there are business men's trains which run to and from New York City in 45 minutes. Another feature about Sea Cliff is its handsome, up-to-date stores and markets. The railroad rates are low, and there is also a fine boat service during the Summer months.

The following selected list of beautiful cottages, fully furnished, can be rented for the Summer season. The locations are the very best and they have all the latest modern improvements. Bureau of Information, Room 59 New York Times, and 129 West 125th St., from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily.

RENT FOR SEASON, $1,000.
12 rooms, all imp'ts, stable, fine water view.

RENT FOR SEASON, $600.
11 rooms, all improvements, good water view.

RENT FOR SEASON, $600.
12 rooms, all improvements, water view.

RENT FOR SEASON, $550.
9 rooms, stationary tubs, fine location.

RENT FOR SEASON, $450.
11 rooms, all improvements, overlooking Sound.

RENT FOR SEASON, $750.
14 r'ms, imp'ts, electric lights, nr. water, stable.

RENT FOR SEASON, $400.
10 rooms, all improvements, fine water view.

RENT FOR SEASON, $350.
12 rooms, all improvements, large grounds.

RENT FOR SEASON, $400.
9 rooms, improvements, ½ acre ground, fruit.

RENT FOR SEASON, $300.
11 rooms, improvements, easy walk to water.

RENT FOR SEASON, $350.
7 rooms, (4 sleeping rooms,) all improvements.

RENT FOR SEASON, $250.
11 rooms, nr. water with view, choice location.

RENT FOR SEASON, $250.
9 rooms, all imp'ts, electric lights, water view.

RENT FOR SEASON, $250.
9 rooms, all improvements, stable for 2 horses.

RENT FOR SEASON, $350.
8 rooms, (4 sleeping rooms,) stable.

RENT FOR SEASON, $300.
9 rooms, all improvements, fruit, shade.

RENT FOR SEASON, $350.
10 rooms, all improvements.

RENT FOR SEASON, $225.
8 rooms, newly furnished, nr. water, with view.

RENT FOR SEASON, $250.
9 rooms, (5 sleeping rooms.)

RENT FOR SEASON, $260.
9 rooms, near water, stationary tubs.

RENT FOR SEASON, $300.
7 rooms, stationary tubs, piano, modern house.

RENT FOR SEASON, $250.
7 rooms, hot and cold water, tubs.

RENT FOR SEASON, $250.
9 rooms, (5 sleeping rooms,) near water.

RENT FOR SEASON, $300.
9 rooms, hot and cold water, sanitary closets.

RENT FOR SEASON, $250.
9 rooms, (5 sleeping rooms,) running water.

RENT FOR SEASON, $200.
8 rooms, (4 sleeping rooms,) running water.

RENT FOR SEASON, $150.
6 rooms, running water, sanitary closet.

RENT FOR SEASON, $150.
9 rooms, (5 sleeping rooms,) near water.

RENT FOR SEASON, $150.
7 rooms, (4 sleeping rooms,) stable for 1 horse.

RENT FOR SEASON, $150.
7 r'ms, (3 sleeping r'ms,) large grounds, shade.

RENT FOR SEASON, $200.
8 rooms, (5 sleeping rooms,) centrally located.

RENT FOR SEASON, $150.
7 rooms, (4 sleeping rooms,) near water.

For full particulars, call or write the following real estate men:

J. M. OLDRIN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance, Sea Cliff Ave., near cor. Central, (opposite Post Office.)
H. C. SMITH, Real Estate and Insurance, cor. Central and Summit Aves.
WILLIAM T. ROSS, Real Estate Exchange, cor. Roslyn and Sea Cliff Aves.
COMBES & MERSHON, Real Estate and Insurance, cor. Central and 12th Aves.

FREEPORT.

44 Trains Daily. **LONG ISLAND.** *44 Trains Daily.*

(Only 50 Minutes from N. Y. City.)

FREEPORT is one of the most Beautiful and healthful Villages on Long Island. It is but a step from the Noise and Turmoil of the city to the sheltered nook—the Green Expanse of Plain—and the Peace and Repose of a Prosperous and Happy Country. It has made the most rapid progress in the past ten years of any Village in the State of New York. Its easy Touch with New York City and Brooklyn, its splendid train service, High School, churches of every denomination, excellent markets, stores, hotels, banks, halls, clubhouses, abundance of Pure Spring Water, and Electric Light Plant, make FREEPORT one of the most charming all-the-year-round resident sections of Long Island. The Country around is one of great natural attractiveness and beauty. From the ocean there is, during the Summer Season, an ever-refreshing and tonic-laden Breeze. Unsurpassed Surf Bathing can be had at LONG BEACH, which is only 20 minutes from Freeport by steam ferry. Splendid streets and avenues, and well-kept grounds and Beautiful Cottages, owned by the occupants, make it an attractive and select residence locality. A new Railroad Station, Handsome and Commodious, has just been erected.

The Freeport Golf Club has a nine-hole course. Freeport is connected by trolley with Mineola, Garden City, Hempstead, and Brooklyn. It is one of the leading Resorts on Long Island, and has Handsome Hotels. They are thoroughly modern and attractive in all their appointments. Have the Latest Sanitary Improvements, and are noted for first-class service and cuisine. They are the Woodcleft Inn, Crystal Lake House, and Grove Park Hotel. The following is a selected list of the desirable property for Sale and to Rent. The locations are the Very Best, and the Houses have the Latest Modern Improvements. They must be seen to be appreciated. Bureau of Information, Room 59 Times Building, and 129 West 125th St., 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Daily.

THE REALLY CHOICE LOTS
are owned and offered for sale by the
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
GORMLEY & FREDERICK, Sole Agents,
256 Broadway, New York.
Lots $60 to $180; $5.00 monthly.

CHAS. L. WALLACE,
Real Estate and Insurance,
FREEPORT, L. I.
(Opposite Station.)
Cottages of all descriptions and prices; furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; also building lots. Low prices. Easy terms.

CHAS. C. MOORE,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
FREEPORT, L. I.
Handsome cottages for sale or to rent. **FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.** All sizes and descriptions. All kinds of prices. Choice lots, farms, &c. Low prices. Easy terms.

SACRIFICE—Perfect gem! handsome cottage, 8 rooms and bath; fine location; all improvements; grounds 81x150; barn and carriage house, good chicken house; price $2,600; easy terms. Located on Pearsall Av.

COLONIAL VILLA.—Just built; very beautiful home; 10 rooms and two baths; delightful location, Ocean Ave., cor. Rose St.; very latest improvements; open fire-places; steam heat; hardwood floors; electric lights; grounds 140x200; price $10,000, rent $800, unfurnished, 4 months.

Southland Homestead.—Furnished cottage on Grand Av., 14 rooms and baths; latest modern improvements; beautiful location; large orchards; 3 acres of ground; price $500 for season.

COLONNADE COTTAGE.—Beautiful residence; choice location; on Ocean Ave., cor. Rose and Whitley Sts.; broad verandas; select, refined neighborhood; 14 large rooms and baths; latest improvements; large billiard room, barn, &c.; grounds, 110x200; price, $9,000; easy terms.

BIG BARGAIN.—Fine cottage; 9 rooms and bath; all the very latest sanitary improvements; fine location; spacious lawns; broad verandas; electric light; price, $3,500; easy terms.

RARE BARGAIN.—Beautiful cottage; fine location on Brooklyn and Bergen Place; 12 rooms and baths; every modern improvement; barn, carriage room, &c.; grounds, 100x165; price, $6,000; easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE.—Finest location on Grove Street; grounds, 166x125; price, $5,000; $2,500 cash; easy modern improvement; spacious verandas; house well built and in perfect order; electric lights; sell cheap to quick buyer.

BIG BARGAIN.—Handsome Cottage on Ocean Av., 14 rooms and baths; grounds 120x200; cor. lot; price, $15,000; finest location. Every appointment, latest improvements; electric lights; barn, carriage room, etc.; spacious verandas; price, $6,000; easy terms. Apply to Cozzens & Co., on premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—Location on Pine St., modern improvements; electric lights, etc.; 11 rooms and bath; broad verandas; completely furnished, rent, $900 for season.

For full particulars and all information on the Real Estate Question, who will meet all persons at the Freeport station,

CHAS L. WALLACE,
CHAS. C. MOORE,
H. P. LIBBY,
C. A. SIGMOND,
V. G. WALTERS.

H. P. LIBBY,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
FREEPORT, L. I.,
Cottages, Houses and Lots, Furnished or Unfurnished,
For sale or to rent of every description.
Big Bargains. Easy Terms.
Also lots and property of all kinds.

C. A. SIGMOND,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
FREEPORT, L. I.,
(Opposite Station.)
Choice building lots at
STROMBERG PARK.
Beautiful location. Easy terms.
Also cottages and property of every description.

WALTERS COTTAGE.
Beautiful cottage, 9 rooms and bath; the latest modern improvements; open fire-places; hot water heat; electric light; spacious lawns and verandas; grounds 125x175; finest location; on Ocean Av., cor. Pine St.; price, $9,000; cash, $3,000; balance 5%.

JOHNSON COTTAGE.—9 rooms and bath; finest location on Ocean Av.; the latest modern improvements; open fire-place; electric light; beautiful veranda; grounds 75x200; price, $4,000; easy terms.

OCEAN VIEW COTTAGE.—Fine house, 12 rooms and 2 baths; best location on Ocean Av., cor. Southside; every possible improvement; electric light; steam heat; hardwood floors; grounds 120x200; price $15,000, or rent, furnished, $1,200, 4 months' season.

WALNUT SHADES.—Beautiful cottages; grand location, on Ocean Av., cor. Rose St.; 14 fine rooms and baths; all the latest improvements; electric light; barn and carriage room; grounds 100x200; price, $14,000; terms to suit.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE.—Newly built; 15 rooms and five bathroom; the very finest location in Freeport, Ocean Av., cor. Lena Av.; finished and decorated in best style; latest sanitary improvements; electric light, &c.; grounds, 150x200; price, $9,000; terms to suit.

SACRIFICE to Quick Buyer.—Beautiful cottage; 15 rooms, bath; good location, corner Grove and Bergen Sts.; very latest modern improvements; house in first-class order; electric lights, &c.; grounds, 200x200; price, $8,000; terms to suit.

FINE CHANCE to buy a good home.—Beautiful cottage; 12 rooms and bath on one of the finest streets in Freeport, Lena Av.; every possible home improvement; large rooms; electric lights, &c.; house just built; grounds, 95x125; price, $4,250; easy terms.

GOOD CHANCE.—Cottage; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine location, on Bergen Place; barn, carriage room, &c.; grounds, 70x150; price, $4,000; terms to suit. Apply to Cozzens & Co., on premises.

RARE CHANCE.—Fine Cottage, cor. Lena and Ocean Aves.; grounds, 125x170; very fine location; every modern improvement; beautiful lawns; broad verandas; barn, carriage room, etc., house in perfect order; price, $6,500; terms to suit.

The above properties call or write to the following Real Estate Men at the Freeport station:

H. P. LIBBY.
C. A. SIGMOND.
V. G. WALTERS.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

At Babylon, L. I.—Pleasant place of 8 acres, ½ mile from depot; fine lawn, shade, shrubbery, and fruit; house 12 rooms, bath; stable; buildings need some repairs; will sell to close estate, $6,000, $2,000 cash. Address Box 612.

2½ acres, nice house, 8 rooms; fine location; near bay and river; $2,000; farms, cottages, building sites. Valentine & Reeve, Brook Haven, L. I.

Bargain.—Good house, 8 rooms, with fruit, $1,500; also one 6 rooms, good order, $1,250. C. Staples, Farmingdale, L. I.

A farm, 6 acres, 1 mile depot; house, 7 rooms, $1,800; half cash. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

CHEAP CONNECTICUT FARMS.

100 acres, new house, barns	$4,000
70 acres, ½ mile to station	2,000
1¼ acres 7-room house, brook	650
11 acres, village residence, brook	2,650
30 acres, ½ mile to station	2,700
12 acres, house, barn, brook	1,700
10 acres, new house, small barn	1,700
50 acres, fine view, 10-room house, worth $10,000; bank mort., $7,200	7,800
¾ acre, 5-room house	750
6 acres, house, small barn	1,200

ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 18 EAST 42D ST.

W. B. DeGarmo, Norwalk Hotel, Norwalk, Conn.

To Rent.—A new eight-room cottage, furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly situated in Berkshire Hills; fine boating and fishing one mile from house; rooms large and airy; shady lawn; large view; water from well in kitchen; two hours by rail from New York; fare, $1.65 one way; by Bridgeport boat from New York and rail from Bridgeport, $1; furnished, $300; unfurnished, $150. Mrs. Annie Little, Post Office Box 102, Sandy Hook, Conn.

Three eight-room cottages for rent, furnished, for the season, at Ocean Beach, in the Pequot colony; all modern conveniences; unobstructed view Long Island Sound; $50 feet to bathing beach. Edward S. Nellan, New London, Conn.

Farm bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $10,000; write for list to E. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—14-room house, 70 acres; barn; 70 minutes out; $5,500; partially furnished if want; stable; 5 acres; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 826 Broadway, New York.

For Sale or to let for the season, at Norfolk, Conn., Demedin, situated on Maple Av., well furnished and in perfect order; Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 238 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

To Let at Norfolk, Conn.—The beautifully furnished residence of Miss Thompson, on Laurel Lake, near the Stillwater. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 238 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

At Riverside-on-Sound.—Attractive residence; conveniences, large shady lawn, garden, fruit; near depot, harbor, and yacht club; $7,000. J. C. Atwater, 56 Liberty St.

Keene, Conn.—Fine country seat, large roomy house; all improvements; fully furnished; abundance of fruit; well shaded. Guerineau & Drake, 128 East 23d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Sea Cliff.—Furnished cottages, shaded lawns, near beach; improvements; electric lighting. Everitt, 831 Park Av., Manhattan.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Bronxville, 25 minutes from 42d; building lots, near station, very cheap; streets, sidewalks, water gas, electric light how there, not prospective; improvements paid; no assessments, no taxes, no interest; title insured; commutation, $c.; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

at Tuckahoe.—A plot of about 65 acres immediately surrounding the Underhill Homestead. Suitable for first-class sub-division. Inquire of T. B. Underhill, on premises.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100

$1 WEEKLY. NO ASSESSMENTS. REASONABLY RESTRICTED.

High elevation; near station; city improvements; short distance from Sound; fishing, bathing. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Sacrifice. Gentleman's Country Residence.—Finest corner on restricted Chester Hill; house 14 rooms and bath; all improvements, fine stable, lot 137x118 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—For sale or to let, charming eight-room cottage; perfect order; near depot. Apply on premises, 23 North 9th Av., or owner, C. E. Bonnell, 24 West 22d St., New York.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Furnished house to rent for Summer months; a desirable home of 14 rooms, all modern improvements, overlooking the Sound; small garden, stable; possession given May 1st; rent, $200 per month. Address Graybluff, New Rochelle, N. Y.

White Plains.

Sanitarium or boarding; 16-room dwelling, one acre; Sound view; half price, $5,500 cash; near Harrisdale Station; also 17 acres Tarrytown (golfer); high ground; $6,000; broker's commission allowed; photos. Box 471 White Plains.

Sanitarium site, 50 acres, 22 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from station. Box 471 White Plains.

"Choicest real estate in Westchester County." Ernest S. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Miscellaneous.

For 50 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers free; our free catalogue.
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Great Bargain.—Fine 7-room detached house; all improvements; perfect condition; nice neighborhood; 5c. fare; worth $3,000; must be sold; price $2,000; small cash payment. Thomas F. Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 703.

Country property for sale in Long Island, New Jersey, and Connecticut. John J. Hoekh, 650 3d Av.

A farm catalogue, 1903, free; stock farms, dairy fruit and poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

For sale, cheap for cash, poultry farm; only 32 miles out. Inquire Kassel, 51 West 15th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Wall Street Exchange Building,
NOS. 41 & 43 WALL STREET,

Extending through the block to Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 Exchange Place.

Safe Deposit Vaults, Banking Rooms and

10 Floors will be ready May 1, 1903

25 Floors, 10 Elevators. Building always open. Perfect System of Lighting, Ventilating and Heating. Vacuum system of Cleaning installed.

THE STATE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS AND THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA will move into this building on or about May 1, 1903.

Plans and particulars at 41 & 43 Wall St.
A. J. Murphy, Managing Agent.

LIGHT OFFICES; LOW RENTS.
TEMPLE COURT,
2 TO 8 BEEKMAN STREET,
119 TO 125 NASSAU STREET,
CLOSE TO POST OFFICE, COURTS, BRIDGE, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
APPLY ON PREMISES TO
RULAND & WHITING CO.

TWO LOFTS, 75x60.
NEW BUILDING.
SPLENDID LIGHT. STEADY POWER.
LARGE FREIGHT ELEVATOR.
W. P. YOUNGS & BROS.,
424 EAST 10TH ST.

WEST SIDE OF 5TH AV.,
just south of new library,
two large light lofts to let;
new building, with steam heat and elevator; will divide; rent reasonable; possession May 1st.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

FIFTH AV. BUILDING TO LET.
Four stories and basement; very light; steam, electric light, and steam heat; near 34th Street; possession May 1st.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT,
with two large show windows, 3d Av., west side, near 60th St.; rent moderate; entire block restricted as to occupation of stores.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

A.—1,250 3d Av., adjoining corner 72d St. Large store and basement; active location; new "L" station at 72d St.; rent low.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

74 Bowery, near Canal; first-class six-story; fine, light basement, 22x100; or store and basement separate; May 1st, lofts immediately. Wm. F. Nisbet, 66 New St., or your own broker.

STORE, No. 224 Pearl St., cor. Beekman, 20x52, and Offices.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET, 312-319 WEST 43D ST. APPLY ON PREMISES; BROKERS PROTECTED.

Attractive offices, north light, 885 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 826 Broadway.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS.
East 90th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman Estate, 53 Exchange Place.

CHARLES F. EASTON & CO.,
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6450—38. 110 WEST 42D STREET.

PART OF BEAUTIFUL LIGHT SHOWROOM AND BASEMENT TO LET. FRANKEL DISPLAY FIXTURE CO., 718 BROADWAY.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET.
CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
312-319 WEST 43D ST.

FACTORY LOFTS UNSURPASSED.
100x100, also 50x100; heat, power and elevators. Kleeman & Co., 823 West 34th.

41st St., off 5th Av.—4 upper lofts, 25x90 each; good light; low rental; possession May 1. John F. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

38 East 118th St.—Corner store, suitable drug, meat market, any business. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

500 East 121st St., cor. Pleasant Av.—Store, suitable for any business. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

9th Av., 91-93, near Market.—Large double store, basement, size 50x100; will divide; good for wholesale business. Durose, 242 West 14th St.

Part of office or entire rear office on first floor of East 23d St., near 4th Av. Guerineau & Drake, 128 East 23d St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 826 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 826 Broadway.

62 West St.—5-story warehouse; possession at once; $1,200 rent. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

307-309 West 120th.—4-story and basement, 50x100; 80-stall stable. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

2,058 2d Av., Near 105th St.—Furniture store past 5 years. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

Large light loft to let, with or without power. F. H. Graf, 322 7th Av.

Loft to let, 30x75, steam power, inquire 626 East 148th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

FERNLEIGH HALL
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS,
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.

The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

ENGLANDER COURT,
1465-1467-1469 LEXINGTON AV.,
S. E. COR. 95TH STREET.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Jefferson, (324 to 328 West 51st St.,) ready for occupancy; handsome new apartments, suites 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; elevator service; uniformed attendants; $45 to $85. Superintendent on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel., 2918—38th.

THE YULE APARTMENTS,
Southeast corner of Bradhurst Av., 152d St., opposite Colonial Park; choice apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; rents, $19.50 to $25.

Flats of six and seven large, light rooms and bath in the well-kept apartment house 720-732 3d Av., between 45th and 46th Streets; possession May 1; rent moderate.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments—"Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
W. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Broadway, Cor. 66th, Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette.—Seven and bath; $60; fitted up new to suit.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th St.—Seven and bath; elevator, telephone; every convenience; $900; fine house location.

Second flat, single; 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; hot water; every improvement; $56. 133 West 94th St.

65th St., 6 West.—Six light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $30, $32; overlooking Central Park.

Choice flats for small, genteel families; rents, $18. Irving, 404 Bergen Av., cor. 147th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 8,055.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM MILLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 13th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and others are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 2d, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MOSES SINGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Singer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 12th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 20th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 1st, 1903.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Receipts daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Alteration Sale.—Surprisingly low prices; Chickering, $350; Weber, $75; Colonial, $95. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $2; rent allowed on purchase. 162 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideal of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone, and are warranted to be durable.

Style A—Waters Upright Piano,

$225

cash, or $250 on instalments; $10 down and $7 per month.

Style 85—Chester Piano,

$170

cash, or $190 payable

Only $5 Monthly.

Send postal for Catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 53 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.}, New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
22 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinways and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. WATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1042—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Receipts daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Alteration Sale.—Surprisingly low prices; Chickering, $350; Weber, $75; Colonial, $95. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $2; rent allowed on purchase. 162 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
35 PARK ROW, 6 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
NEW YORK.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business.
150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE, 729.

SALARIES. Liberal Advances on Salary. Without Endorsement.
150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

Loans procured on furniture, storage receipts, pianos; terms reasonable; confidential. Rosenthal Co., Brokers, 29 West 42d St.

Machinery.

Wanted—Correspondence with parties wanting number of castings of one variety. Eagle Iron Foundry, Passaic, N. J.

Electric motors—Bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing. Bell Electric Motor Co., 194 Wooster St., N. Y. City.

Electric motors, dynamos, and general machinery bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. D. S. Holcomb, 51 Day St.

50-horse engine, 90-horse boiler, and shafting for sale. Inquire box factory, 741 E. 9th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Pure white Angora kittens, $10 each; colored, $5. Mrs. Mary E. Ranlett, Rockland, Me.

Surrogate Notices.

PEARSON, CHARLES EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES EDGAR PEARSON, late of the City of Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of its attorneys, Weblach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1903.—Dated, New York, December 19th, 1902. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of trial desired by plaintiff.—HARRIET A. DRISCOLL, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK DRISCOLL, Jr., defendant.—Summons.—Action for a divorce. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Feb. 27, 1903.
DANIEL J. EARLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 271 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 24, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on said March 24, 1903.

Dated New York, March 25, 1903.
DANIEL J. EARLY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mf7-1awSw

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLOTTE S. HALL, plaintiff, against CHARLES D. COMFORT and ROBERT ROGERS, as Trustees, ALBERT BENTLEY, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, February 24, 1903. F. B. WIGETMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant Albert Bentley:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. A. J. O'Gorman, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, March 24, 1903. F. B. WIGETMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mf6-1awSw

Boarders Wanted.

17th St., 39 West.—Desirable rooms, to parties with good references; good table; table boarders accommodated.

31st St., 17-19-23 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Desirable large suite of rooms; also double room for gentlemen or married couple; service and table first-class; references; telephone.

47th St., 149 West.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; parlor dining room; table board.

48th St., 71 West.—Suite, two rooms; private bath; also single room; excellent table board; references.

55th St., 62 West.—Table board; reasonable terms; rooms, with board; convenient to Park and cars; reference.

59th St., 58 West.—Well furnished, pleasant rooms, with board; modern improvements.

127th St., 264 West.—Newly furnished room for two, with board; terms low; American family.

128th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished second floor front large room; also other large and small rooms, with board.

Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

Few gentlemen accommodated as table guests; first-class German cooking; strictly private. 180 East 73d St., Stotts.

Lexington Av., 802, Corner 70th St.—Large, sunny room and front hall room; excellent table; telephone; American.

Madison Av., 39.—Rooms, single and en suite; private baths; parlor dining rooms; transients accommodated.

Country Board.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

Berkshire Hills.—Country house, grounds, generous table, $6; near depot. Mrs. Frank Barker, North Petersburg, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms.

8th Av., 855.—Large suite, second floor front; private bathroom on third; $50 month; gentlemen.

16th St., 227 West.—Two connecting front rooms, furnished; one flight; all conveniences; private family. Van Etten.

22d St., 477 West.—Large, small rooms in newly furnished house; all conveniences.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable back parlor or car-tire floor, suitable physician's or other offices; references.

46th St., 150 West.—Back parlor, second story, front, with toilet, bath; skylight room, $1.50.

97th St., 62 West.—Nicely furnished large second and third floor front rooms; board optional; terms moderate.

Downtown Business People.—Why hang on a car strap morning and evening when you can have a comfortable room at Hotel Raleigh, 663 Broadway, from $3 per week? Richard de Logerot, Proprietor.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Sublet 4 furnished outside housekeeping rooms; seven-room apartment; board with parties. Gillespie, 178 West 97th St.

Very smart parlor floor for physician; private bath, electricity valet; 56th St., Madison Av.; telephone, 2,956—18th, or Exclusive, 184, 1,966 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionary sets and other books bought for cash; call free at your residence. Mahan, 1 William St., city.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 4th Av.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale.—New launch hull, 31x7. D. Draper, builder, 43 West 53d St., Bayonne, N. J.

Patents.

Advice free; patents promptly procured; inventors' guide free. Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry.

MOVING PLATFORM SEEN IN MOVING PICTURES

Practical Demonstration Before the Rapid Transit Board.

Arguments in Favor of the Scheme by Commissioner Lindenthal and the Platform Syndicate's Representatives.

In the large anteroom adjoining the meeting hall of the Rapid Transit Commission, at 320 Broadway, enough scenery was shipped up yesterday afternoon for a kinetoscopic show. The showmen were the representatives of the syndicate which has offered to build for the city, or to have the city build, a tunnel for moving platforms connecting the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges and extending down into the financial district around Wall Street.

Messrs. Schmidt and Gallatin, representing the syndicate, were among those who came before the commission for the advertised public hearing upon the moving platform question, and the pictures were exhibited after many speeches had been made on the merits of the plan. Leo A. Phillips, one of the moving platform engineers, who superintended the exhibition road at the Paris and Chicago Expositions, explained the pictures, which depicted the workings of the platforms at the fairs.

On the canvas hundreds of men, women, and children were seen stepping on and off the platforms without injuring themselves, or even stumbling. They would step from a stationary platform to one moving at three miles an hour, and then to another going at a six-mile clip. On this latter high-speed platform were seats, just like the seats of a railroad car. The travelers in the pictures appeared to be perfectly comfortable.

The original proposition of the syndicate was that the city should build the tunnel in which moving platforms should be run between the Wall Street district and the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge, with connections at the Brooklyn Bridge, the fare for passengers to be 1 cent and the operating company paying to the city a nominal rental for the use of the tunnel.

When the hearing was begun W. N. Dyckman, counsel for Schmidt and Gallatin, submitted to the commission an alternate proposition. The syndicate, said Mr. Dyckman, would agree to build the tunnel itself if the fare were fixed at 2 cents.

In the alternate proposal was also included an offer to install, as part of the short road, a set of platforms across the Brooklyn Bridge, with fares at 2 cents. The other details of the alternate offer were the same as those in the original—that there should be three platforms, in addition to the continuous stationary one, the first to have one running three miles an hour, the second six, and the third ten.

Mr. Phillips was asked by Controller Grout how long it would take to stop the platforms if one of the revolving wheels underneath should be broken. The engineer replied that in Paris the only accident that had been the breaking of a wheel, after which one of the regular sectional watchmen came to the surface and signaled to the neighboring telephone station that something was the matter. Twelve seconds later, Mr. Phillips said, the platforms stopped.

Commissioner Claflin asked if the breaking of an axle would cause a much longer delay, and he was told that the platforms could be stopped at once, and that the new axle could be installed in fifteen or twenty minutes.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal said the moving platform was entirely feasible as far as the bridges were concerned. He was asked by Mr. Grout whether there would not be great danger to old women or even to others through slipping and causing others to slip into heaps, just as the slip of a woman's foot had caused an accident on an elevated railroad platform recently. Mr. Lindenthal answered that infirm people might be nervous about the platforms, just as they always were about cars of any sort. But he thought New York crowds would become used to the platforms right away. "When these contrivances were on exhibition at Chicago," he said, "I myself saw old women, little children, and cripples using the platforms with ease."

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons expressed the opinion that the acceptance of the syndicate's offer would not be in accordance with the commission's plan to have future tunnels all part of the same harmonious system. He called attention to his own recommendation for a tunnel for trains along the line selected by the moving platform promoters.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Committee Urges Maintenance of Balance Between the State and its Political Divisions.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday. A committee was appointed to make nominations for the annual meeting to be held April 7.

The report of the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation declared the taxation of mortgages to be wrong from an economic point of view. The report also said that as respects the proposed distribution of the revenue sought to be secured from mortgage taxation, a right balance between the State and the political divisions should be maintained. It also declared that as respects excise taxes the same proposition should be kept in mind by the Legislature. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws made a report protesting against the compulsory use of an official vocabulary in cable telegraphy, on the ground that such a vocabulary would be insufficient for commercial business. This report was also adopted.

Letters from the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, and from the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, thanking the New York Chamber for the hospitality tendered to their delegates at the opening of the new home of the New York chamber in this city were read. The Paris Chamber of Commerce had a gold medal struck to commemorate the event, and this medal was presented by Charles P. Greene, First Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

J. Edward Simmons submitted proposed amendments to the by-laws, providing an increase in the size of the Executive Committee and also an increase in the number of members, exclusive of honorary members, from 1,500 to 1,750.

RIVES ON CITY CONTRACTS.

Corporation Counsel's Opinion on Clause Grout Cited Against Sturgis.

Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday afternoon forwarded an opinion of his construction of Section 419 of the charter with reference to the $1,000 limit clause, applicable to the purchase by department heads of supplies exceeding the above sum without first publicly advertising and letting the same. It is an alleged violation of this section of the charter by Fire Commissioner Sturgis that has caused Controller Grout to make a report to the Mayor in which he practically intimates that the Mayor should remove the Fire Commissioner from office.

The opinion issued yesterday by Mr. Rives is in reply to a communication he received from William C. Redfield, Commissioner of Public Works for the Borough of Brooklyn. The Corporation Counsel in part says:

"In the case of the Kings County Court House, for example, where work is being done at or about the same time, but as part of one general repair or reconstruction to an aggregate value of $1,000 or more, its several parts should be done by contract publicly advertised. But in the case of the minor repairs about this large building occurring throughout the year, usually emergency work, and almost always unforeseen, I ask to be advised more fully."

The Corporation Counsel concludes his opinion by saying that he has held that one of the safest tests of whether or not the doing of different kinds of work constitutes one particular job is the test of locality. That is, for instance, if the amount of repairs needed on any one particular building is less than $1,000 such repairs need not be made under contract under the law.

Mr. Rives finally states that in passing upon such questions he believes that the courts will always test the legality of the contracts by an inquiry into the knowledge which the head of the department had at the time of the doing of the particular work of which the legality is challenged, and will inquire into the question whether or not, with the facts then known to him, the head of the department should or should not have considered the various items of the work to be part of one particular job.

While Corporation Counsel Rives was waiting to give out copies of his opinion he was closeted with Fire Commissioner Sturgis.

DISPUTE OVER GROUND LEASE.

Arbitrators for Mrs. L. M. Gerry and Mrs. A. F. Davidson Quarrel About Victoria Theatre Site Rent.

Mrs. Louisa M. Gerry, wife of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, has been made party defendant in an action brought by Mrs. Anna F. Davidson, for a renewal of her lease to the ground on which the Victoria Theatre stands, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. Mrs. Gerry owns the ground which Mrs. Davidson holds under a twenty-one year lease, made April 24, 1882, and therefore expiring during the current month.

The case now before the courts, and which will be heard in Special Term next week, is on a motion made by Louis Marshall, of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, for the removal of Michael Coleman as one of the appraisers to fix the rental for a new lease. The claim is that Mr. Coleman, who is one of the appraisers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is not a fair and impartial judge on this question.

The lease to the land, which consists of five lots, was executed in 1882 by Robert J. Livingston and Louisa M. Livingston, now Mrs. Gerry, since that time Robert J. Livingston, father of Mrs. Gerry, has died, and she now owns the entire property. The lease was to John McBain Davidson, the safe manufacturer, who also has since died, so his widow, Mrs. Anna F. Davidson, holds the lease. Oscar Hammerstein is a sub-lessee from Mrs. Davidson. Under the lease the property was to be held for twenty-one years at an annual rental for the ground of $5,000, with the privilege to renew for a like period of twenty-one years. In this latter event each side was to name an appraiser to fix the rental for the new period, and if they could not agree they were to appoint two other persons, who in turn were to decide on an umpire.

Last month Mrs. Davidson notified the attorneys for Mrs. Gerry that she wanted to renew the lease, and she named Samuel Goldsticker, a real estate broker, with offices in the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, as her arbitrator. Mrs. Gerry named Michael Coleman, whose offices are with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The two arbitrators met and trouble ensued, which nearly resulted in personal violence. Mr. Goldsticker said he believed the assessed valuation of the land by the Tax Commissioners should be the basis for fixing the rental. This assessed valuation was $450,000. Mr. Coleman said this was ridiculous, and that the land easily was worth $1,000,000. He insisted that $40,000 a year rental was the proper figure, to which Mr. Goldsticker replied that this was exorbitant. Hot words and personalities followed, and Mr. Coleman ordered Mr. Goldsticker from his office.

The claim that Mr. Coleman is not an impartial judge in the matter is based on the statement by Mr. Goldsticker that Mr. Coleman, in conversation with him, stated that he was paid annually by the Gerrys to look after their real estate matters. The contention from this is that Mr. Coleman naturally looks to his principals and their interests.

MURPHY ESTATE LITIGATION.

Litigation over the estate of Col. Michael C. Murphy, who died March 4, has been started by the institution of an action by one of the alleged widows against Frank L. Bacon, and the City of New York, for the admeasurement and recovery of her dower.

This action was begun yesterday through James E. Kelly of 45 Broadway, as attorney for Mrs. Mary Murphy. Property to the value of $110,000 is involved in the action, most of it having been transferred to Frank L. Bacon during the lifetime of Col. Murphy, as the Murphy will, filed March 19, left only a nominal amount of property, and made no mention of any widow. Mr. Bacon was the sole beneficiary under that will, it being left to him for his services extending over a period of years during which he fed Col. Murphy artificially through tubes, made necessary owing to a contraction of the œsophagus.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, who now lives in Brooklyn, in her complaint, verified the document by making her mark. She declares she was married in this city to Michael Murphy on Jan. 26, 1850, and lived with him for fourteen years, during which time they had one child, which died. They have been separated for thirty years. The woman gives her present age as sixty-five years.

Shortly after the death of the ex-Police and Health Commissioner, it was reported that two women, each claiming to be his widow, would fight for their dower rights in the estate.

BARON VON STERNBURG DINED.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Melville E. Stone at the Lotos Club last night. A round table was profusely decorated with American Beauty roses. The room was hung with intertwined German and American flags, while on the wall side by side were full-length portraits of Emperor William and President Roosevelt. Every speaker espoused the hope of amity and friendship between Germany and the United States. Those who spoke were Baron von Sternburg, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Herman Ridder, Horace White, and Mr. Stone.

Other guests were Rudolph Keppler, Col. Clowry, Adolph S. Ochs, George G. Ward, Jacob Schiff, F. B. Jennings, Bradford Merrill, John Norris, E. P. Call, E. C. Bridley, W. R. Merriam, J. S. Seymour, John Sleicher, F. A. Vanderlip, and Charles H. Boynton.

LEGAL NOTES.

SENSATIONAL DOINGS BEFORE A JURY.—On the trial of the case of Hopkins vs. Hopkins, an action for a divorce brought by a husband against his wife, counsel for the latter in summing up took the defendant's child up in his arms, and, holding it before the jury, said that a verdict against the wife would ruin her character and disgrace the child. The Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided that the action of the counsel in doing so and saying what he did was misconduct calling for a new trial. The court uses the following language: "The plaintiff was entitled to a fair and impartial consideration of the case by the jury, and it was his unquestioned right to have all extraneous matter excluded therefrom, especially if it was calculated, as it was here, to seriously impair this right, and to prejudice him in the minds of the jurors. What the counsel said about the child was nothing but an appeal to the sympathetic feelings of the jury, and was not justified, in any view that we can take of the testimony. The jury had nothing to do with the consequences an adverse verdict would entail upon the defendant, nor with the effect of such a verdict upon the status of the child. This introduced into the case an immaterial issue, which was calculated to divert the minds of the jury from the true and only question involved, * * * and its evident tendency was to prejudice the plaintiff." The Law Journal yesterday, in commenting on the court's decision, said that the case is "a salutary example of the policy of suppressing mere sensationalism. The decision is worthy of wide publicity," continued the Law Journal, "because even the most conscientious lawyers find it difficult to resist the temptation to lug in irrelevant matters and considerations which they realize will probably affect the deliberations of the jury."

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LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—The Supreme Court of Iowa, in the case of McFadden against Incorporated Town of Jewell, (95 Northwestern Reporter, 302,) held that where a city employed another to clear an alley, within the city limits, of weeds, the city, in making such contract, acted within the exercise of police power possessed by it as an incident to its existence as a municipal corporation, and, therefore, was not liable for such employe's negligence in the prosecution of the work. "It is well settled," said the court, "that where an act done by an officer or employe of a municipal corporation is essentially in the line of the performance of an official duty, public in character, the municipality cannot be made liable for a tort committed, or wrong done, by such officer or employe while engaged as such in the performance of the duty in question."

As this Spring gets older, it gets grayer.

Scarfs—rich gray figured silks; four-in-hands, 50c. to $1; English squares, $1 and $1.50.

Gloves—gray suedes, $1.50 and $2.

Hosiery—gray lisle threads, 50c. and 75c.

The same things at the same prices in all other good shades.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

261 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 142 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Whether your taste be
A Top Coat,
A Long Coat,
A Paddock,
A "Belt Back"
or any other of the popular styles of Overcoats, you will find Our Stock bigger, better and more complete than ever before.

Our Style and our Fit, we claim the best in the city—all ready to put on and wear out.

$15 to $45.

Spring Suits, too, of a sort to appeal to you,

$15 up.

Furnishings, Hats, etc., including John B. Stetson Hat.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.

BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Four specials of interest to you.

1st.—Neckwear. French Four-in-Hands and English Squares, 50c. Value $1.

2nd.—Balbriggan Underwear, (Shirts long or short sleeves.) 50c.

3rd.—Gloves. Spring shades, imported leather, light weight, $1.00.

4th.—Scotch Cheviot Shirts, $1.00. Value $2.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Smallpox on Liner L'Aquitaine.

The authorities at Quarantine detained the French steamship L'Aquitaine yesterday morning because of the discovery of a case of smallpox. The person afflicted, a fireman, was taken to North Brother Island and a portion of the crew were ordered to Hoffman Island for observation. The disinfecting corps went to work on the liner, and late in the afternoon she was released and allowed to proceed to her pier on North River.

Mayor Low Vetoes a Bill.

Mayor Low yesterday returned to the Legislature without his approval a measure changing the age limit of candidates for appointment in the Police and Fire Departments from twenty-eight to thirty years. The Mayor's objection to it is that it "strikes out of the charter the provision now existing that every member of the uniformed force in both departments shall reside within the limits of the City of New York." The retention of this provision, the Mayor declares, seems to him both wise and proper.

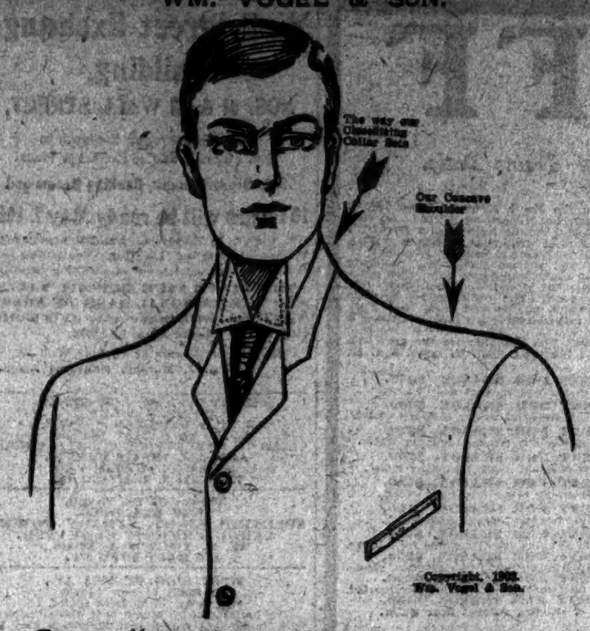
Daniel S. Lamont Back from Abroad.

"You come back to me two months from now and I'll talk politics to you," said ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lament, who was private secretary and Secretary of War in the first and second Cleveland administrations, respectively. He was on board the Oceanic as it came in yesterday morning, when he thus evaded questions concerning the possibility of his ex-chief becoming a candidate for a fourth time and third term. Mr. Lamont's wife and three daughters were with him. The family has been passing the last six months in the Old World.

Police Captain Ennis Retired.

Police Capt. James Ennis, in command of the Ralph Street Station, Brooklyn, was retired yesterday by Commissioner Greene at his own request, the resignation to take effect to-day.

WM. VOGEL & SON.



Our "CONCAVE" Shoulder and "CLOSEFITTING" Collar.

In the ordinary ready-made clothing the broad shoulder is made by stuffing it out with superfluous wadding. But you can't stuff breadth into a shoulder—that is, so it will stay.

Our "Concave" Shoulder is the perfect shoulder—the only one which gives the broad fashionable effect without the use of superfluous wadding.

Our $15 Suits and Overcoats

Are all made with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.

Medium length Overcoats, made of black Thibet and Oxford cheviots, silk lined or silk lined to edge, $15.

Short Box Coats of the new shades of coverts, silk lined, $15.

Cravenette Rain Coats, extra long, $15.

Sack Suits, double or single breasted, of Thibets, undressed worsteds, homespuns, cheviots and hard-finished worsteds, $15.

All of our Spring Suits are made with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar, $12.50 to $30. And all of our Spring Overcoats, $12.50 to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway. Houston St.

Spellman's Celebrated Hats

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Spring Styles Now Ready.

Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.

Cor. Park Row & Chambers St. 109, 111, 113 Park Row, 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

(One Block from Brooklyn Bridge.)

Priestly makes "cravenette"—a hundred cloths counterfeit its APPEARANCE. Cravenette IS waterproof—the imitations are NOT. The genuine cravenette has Priestly's name on the selvage. To-morrow we'll fashion for you a swagger and full loose storm coat from the REAL cravenette. You won't be able to tell it from an ordinary great coat as far as LOOKS go—Light as a wafer—Sheds water like India rubber—we'll GUARANTEE it. Price $25.

We'll send samples with measuring outfit and eight fashion plates, to anybody anywhere.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Here Are Shoe Bargains.

There's not much time left to get a share of the bargains we are offering in men's and women's fine footwear.

Reductions Average 1/3

BARGAINS IN YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. BUY NOW BEFORE OUR

Removal to 25 W. 34th St.

WM. M'CLENAHAN & CO.,

S. W. Cor. 2Sd St. & 4th Ave.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute Purity of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalis: no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells: nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR SPRING WEDDINGS.

CHAIRS — From delicate Sheraton, Chippendale and Gilt specimens to great tall-backed, soft-cushioned pieces, with ears to protect from draughts.

DESKS—From dainty boudoir companions at $6.50 to the massive carved Renaissance designs, or roomy-topped ones with just delightful rows of drawers and pigeon-holes across the back and sides as Washington's letters were tucked into.

CABINETS—For China from $17.00. Some on tall graceful legs, quaint enough for the quaintest treasures. For Curios from $37.00. For Music from $6.50. Stately hall clocks, carved chests—a wealth of beauty at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 WEST 23rd St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 505 to 515 WEST 33D St.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1848 The Mark Quality

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

with

Easter Wants at Friday Prices!

WHAT A FRIDAY IT WILL BE!

Come Early!

BLACK SILKS—Two Special Friday Values.
Black Taffeta Silks—bright finish—smoothly and strongly woven—desirable for all the uses taffeta is put to—value .59 ..... .39
27-inch Black Peau de Soies—usually $1.00 ..... .79

WHITE AND COLORED SILKS
A Friday Value in Each.
White Washable Habutais—36 inch—fine, close weave—value .65 ..... .49
Crystal Cords, Lining Taffetas and Pongees—light and fancy shades—special value ..... .39

CHEVIOTS AND ALBATROSS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
50-inch All Wool Storm Cheviots—Black and Navy—value .69 ..... .49
All Wool Crepe Albatross—all colors and black—value .49 ..... .39

LAWNS, BATISTES, CHEVIOTS, SEERSUCKERS, SATEENS, FANCY MUSLINS
A Friday Special in Each.
Foulard Batistes—royal and navy with white figures—12½c. quality .. 5
Limit 12 Yards.
Satin Striped Lawns and Jaconets—value .15 ..... 8¾
Crispette Muslins—beautiful styles—10-cent quality 12½
Caledonian Cheviots—look like wool Tweeds and Bouretes—best colors—usually .15 ..... .10
Seersuckers and Corded Ginghams—extra heavy—regularly .12½ 7¾
Fancy Dress Sateens—dark blue, garnet and black with white figures—value .19 ..... 12½
Fast Black Mercerized Sateens—extra wide—value .15 ..... 9¾

NAINSOOKS, CHEVIOTS, CAMBRICS, MADRAS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Genuine Lonsdale Cambrics—others ask 10 to 15 cents—Friday 6¾
No Mail Orders.
Mercerized Cheviots—35 inch—satin polka dot stripe—value .30 ..... .19
Skirting Madras—32 inch—slightly imperfect—12½ ct. quality 7¾
Fine Nainsooks—10 yds.—value 1.19 .. .98

TABLE DAMASKS AND TOWELS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
68 inch Linen Damasks—cream and white—five designs—value .98 ..... .79
All Linen Damask Towels—21x45—knot fringe—col'd borders—reg. .25 .. .17

PILLOW CASES AND MUSLINS
Astonishingly low for Friday.
Bleached Muslins—yard wide—usually 9 cents 5¾
Unbleached Muslins—45 inch—usually 10¾ cents 8¾
Same kind—seven-quarter—usually 14 cents 9¾
Pillow Cases—
54x36—usually .15 ..... .10½
42x36—usually .10½ 7¾
Dwight Anchor Sheets—54x90—usually .41 ..... .29
No Mail Orders.

COMFORTABLES, SPREADS, TICKINGS, AWNING DUCKS
A Friday Bargain in each.
Heavy Crochet—full size—Marseilles designs—value 1.39 ..... .85
Hand-knot fringe—value 1.59 ..... 1.25
Sateen Comfortables—full size—fancy stitched—usually 1.98 ..... 1.39
8-oz. striped Army Ducks for Awnings—fast colors and rainproof ..... .13
Feather Bed Ticks—full size—value 1.29 ..... .98

LACE CURTAINS and PORTIERES
A Friday Bargain in each.
Scotch Lace Curtains—ecru and white—plain centres—elaborate borders—value 3.49 ..... 2.49
Rep Portieres—Persian and velour borders, also Armure weaves—fringed top and bottom—value 5.98 ..... 3.98

TAPESTRIES and DAMASKS
A Friday Bargain in each.
Cross Stripe Tapestries—Oriental designs and colorings—value .79 ..... .59
Heavy Mercerized Damasks—newest designs and colorings—value 2.49 .... 1.49

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN RUGS
Fine Wool Brussels Rugs—Size 6x9 ft.—value $10.00 ..... 6.98
—size 9x12 ft.—value $17.00 ..... 12.98
Medallion, Oriental designs and small figures, suitable for dining and sleeping rooms—twenty styles.
6x9 ft.—value $5.98 ..... 4.79
9x12 ft—value $11.98 ..... 8.98
Ten styles—Green, Red and other combinations of rich colorings.

SLIP COVERS AND LAMBREQUINS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Fig'd Velour Cushion Slip Covers—tassel corners—value .59 .....
Fig'd Silk Lambrequins—2½ yards long—value $2.25 ..... 1.69

SHIRT WAIST BUTTONS—Two Special Friday Values.
Ocean shell Pearl—two popular sizes—subject to slight flaws—perfect price .49 to .62 a dozen ..... .19
French water Pearl Buttons—shirt waist size—perfect price 29 cents a dozen .. .15

STERLING AND PLATED WARE
Two Friday Bargains in Each.
Sterling Silver Tea Strainers—ebony handles—value $1.98 ..... 1.69
Sterling Silver Bonbon or Sugar Spoons—gilt bowl—value $1.69 ..... 1.39
Silver plated Dinner Knives—half dozen—value .75 ..... .49
Rogers extra plate Tea Spoons—fancy patterns—value .69 half dozen .. .44

RIBBONS—Great Friday Values.
6¼ inch double face Liberty Satins—light and dark—suitable for sashes and millinery—value .75 .. .39
4-inch black and colors 23
6¼-inch shaded Ombre Taffetas—usually 85 cents ..... .69

AN EXPERT BOW MAKER
is at the Ribbon Counter to make up ribbons into bows, buds, roses and other flowers—bows made free when Ribbons are purchased here.

FOUNTAIN PENS AND STATIONERY
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Quire box—cloth, linen or bond finish—about a dozen flats—wallet flap and other envelopes—value .15 to .29 .... .11
Fountain Pens—14-karat pen points—usually $1.00 ..... .50

TRIMMINGS & HANDK'FS
Chiffon Appliques—Black, also Black-and-White—Vine, Leaf and Medallion—usually .69 49
Black Drop Ornaments—were .19 .... 12½
Ladies' All Linen Handk'fs—lace trimmed—usually .25 ..... 19¼
Ladies' All Linen Hemstitch 9
Men's All Linen H. S. Initial—unlaundered 12½

LADIES' SUITS AND JACKETS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Black Cheviot Jackets—well tailored pouch and coat sleeves—with and without velvet collar 7.98
Tailor-made Suits—Broadcloths, Cheviots and English mixtures—Collarless Blouse, with and without capes—stitched taffeta silk bands and button trim—value $17.98 ..... 13.98

LADIES' SKIRTS AND WAISTS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Broadcloth, Cheviot and Etamine Dress Skirts—taffeta stitched bands—unlined or overdrop—value $7.50 .... 5.98
Peau de Cygne, Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists—gray, pink, light and dark blue, green, white and black—tucked yoke with fagoting or tucks and hemstitching—value $5.00 ..... 3.98

WRAPPERS AND KIMONOS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Fine Lawn Kimonos—light colorings—figures and stripes—plain band—value $1.29 ..... .98
Cambric Wrappers—light and dark stripes—yoke back and front—ruffle trim—value .98 ..... .79

MILLINERY—A Few Special Friday Values.
Ladies' Ready-to-wears—with Wings, Velvet and Ornaments—value 1.49 ... .98
"Our Special" Trimmed Hats—newest styles—Black, White and colors 5.00
Ladies' Satin Braid Dress Shapes—black and colors—also Children's plain and combination effects—98 cent value ..... .69

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS
Two Special Friday Values.
Pebble, Cheviot, wide pleats, large pearl buttons—value $1.25 ..... .98
Satin Fig'd Damasse or Mercerized Basket Weave Cheviot, silk emb'd, in cherry spray design—value $1.98 .... 1.49

CORSET COVERS AND SKIRTS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Ladies' Fine Cambric Skirts—deep lawn flounce—with 3 wide antique lace ins'tgs, ruffle and tucks 1.25
Cambric and Nainsook Corset Covers—low neck—16 rows of fagoting front and back—lace edge—ribbon run or ins'tgs of lace or emb'y—value .65 .... .49

LADIES' CORSETS—Two Special Friday Values.
Sateen Corsets—long lengths—sizes 18 to 21—usually $1.00 ..... .27
Sateen Corsets—straight fronts and long lengths; also girdles—valu .75 to $1.00 ..... .59

GIRLS' DRESSES—Two Special Friday Values.
Confirmation Dresses—Fine White Lawn—high and low neck—yoke with deep ruffle and lace or emb'y—4 to 14 yrs.—value $2.98 and $3.98 .... 1.98
Girls' Cashmere Dresses—best colors—silk yokes and strappings—value $3.98 to $5.98 ..... 2.98

BOYS' SUITS & PANTS—A Friday Bargain in Each.
All-wool Cheviots—navy and mixtures—Double Breast—8 to 16 yrs.—Norfolk—4 to 12 yrs.—usually $2.50 ..... 1.69
Knee Pants—all wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Corduroys—patent waistbands—strong pockets—the larger sizes have belt loops—4 to 16 yrs.—value .75 to $1.00 ..... .50

BOYS' HATS & CAPS—A Friday Bargain in Each.
Tam Golf Caps—assorted Cheviots and Worsteds ..... .23
Derbies and Soft Felt Hats—newest Spring blocks and colors—quality elsewhere $1.50 ..... 1.00

BOYS' WAISTS—Two Special Friday Values.
Laundered Madras Blouses—pretty stripes—4 to 14 yrs.—value .69 ..... .49
Percale Waists and Blouses—with and without patent bands—4 to 13 yrs.—value .29 ..... .19

BABIES' COATS AND CAPS
A Friday Bargain in Each.
Long and short Bedford Cord Coats—deep cape—lace insertings and ruffles—value 2.98 ..... 1.98
Fine Emb'd Silk Caps—full ruche—value .79 ..... .49

LADIES' PETTICOATS—Two Special Friday Values.
Mercerized Sateen and Gingham—single, double and triple ruffles .... .98
Taffeta Silk Skirts—black and colors—plain and shaded—accordion flounce, ruffle, finish—value $4.98 ..... 3.98

HOSIERY—Three Special Friday Values.
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton—with and without white soles—usually .29 ..... .19
Ladies' Fast Black Gauze Lisle—double soles and heels and toes ..... .24
Ladies' open work Lace Lisle—new styles—regularly .50 ..... .37

UNION SILK UMBRELLAS—A Special Friday Value.
Ladies' 26-inch Union Taffeta—close roll—paragon frames—fancy handles—value $1.50 ..... 1.19

LADIES' LISLE THREAD VESTS
Lace Edge—silk tape—ribbon run—value .35 ..... .24

NEW LACES—Three Special Friday Values.
Heavy Cotton Cluny Laces and Insertings—2 to 5 inch—usually .15 ... 9
Point Venise Appliques—also Cluny Laces and Insertings—variety of patterns—usually .29 ..... .25
Point Venise, Valenciennes and Fancy Cotton Allovers—White, Butter and Arabian—usually .98 ..... .69

NECKWEAR—Two Special Lots for Friday.
Ladies' Madras and Pique stocks—white and colors—value .49 ..... .25
Men's Ties—Imperials, Tecks and Four-in-Hands—stripes, figures and plain colors—value .49 ..... .24

BAGS, BELTS AND JEWELRY
Two Friday Bargains in Each.
Fancy Bodice Belts—satin Taffeta or Moire Velour—fancy ornaments and clasp—value .49 ..... .24
Fancy Postilion or Tailored Belts—newest styles and shapes—value .69 .. .49
Sterling Silver Chain or Nethersole Bracelets—burnished or heavily chased—value $1.49 ..... .98
Fancy Pearl Shirt Waist Sets—4 pc.—value .69 ..... .49
Surah Silk Shopping Bags—lined and interlined—value .75 ..... .59
Real Seal Wrist Bags—silk lined—Nickel, Gilt and Gun Metal chains—value .99 ..... .69

TOILET SOAPS—Two Special Friday Values.
Oakley's Royal Heliotrope—usually 25 cents 19
Fancy Soaps—3 cakes—usually .15 ... .10